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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. | OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 51 CLARK STREET. | TERMS...EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Tuesday Morning...............Feb. 9, 1858.

REPUBLICAN WARD MEETINGS AND CITY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the city of Chicago are requested to meet in their respective Wards, at the places hereinafter designated, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of February, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the selection of delegates to a Convention to be held for the nomination of candidates to be voted for by the city at large, at the ensuing March municipal election, and for the nomination of candidates for Street Commissioner, (to be chosen by delegates from their respective divisions,) and for candidates for Aldermen and Constables in the several Wards. The meeting will be called to order by the Ward Committee, at 7½ o'clock precisely. The delegates to the Convention are apportioned as follows:

First Ward	9 Delegates	Sixth Ward	11 Delegates
Second "	12 "	Seventh "	10 "
Third "	7 "	Eighth "	8 "
Fourth "	7 "	Ninth "	5 "
Fifth "	9 "	Tenth "	7 "

The places of holding the meetings in the different Wards will be as follows:

First Ward—City Hotel.
Second Ward—South Market Hall.
Third Ward—Sheriff's Office, Court House.
Fourth Ward—Engine House No. 2.
Fifth Ward—West Market Hall.
Sixth Ward—Engine House No. 6.
Seventh Ward—German House, corner of Indiana and Twelfth streets.
Eighth Ward—Helder's Saloon, on Clark street, between Superior and Huron streets.
Ninth Ward—Lake House.
Tenth Ward—Niemeyer's Hotel, corner Canal and Mitchel streets.

The delegates elected at the Ward meetings will meet in Convention at SOUTH MARKET HALL, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making nominations.

By order of the Executive Committee.

N. B. JUDD, President.

B. F. DOWNING, Secretary.

☞ Mr. KEITT bows in the dust before the insulted dignity of the House of Representatives, and pleads to be forgiven. And he is forgiven!

The Struggle in Washington.

It will be seen by our despatches from Washington that the proposition of Mr. HARRIS, of this State, to refer the Kansas Constitution to a select committee, instead of the Committee on Territories, was carried, after a hard struggle, by a vote of 114 to 111. This is an anti-Lecompton triumph; but it is evident the power of the President is making sad inroads upon the integrity of the Democratic portion of the opposition, and this majority will, in all probability, be overcome by the absolute, unyielding power of the Administration.

Where were the Doughfaces?

When the melee took place on the floor of the House of Representatives, where were the Doughfaces? We learn that Grow of Pennsylvania floored KEITT of South Carolina, and that WASHBURNE of Illinois "was conspicuous in the fight, dealing tremendous blows,"—but not a word about the Doughfaces. Where were they? Doubtless skulking under the desks for fear of getting hit or dissolving the Union; or perhaps taking shelter under the coat-tails of the Sergeant-at-Arms and imploring that functionary to stop the "wow." We ask again—where were the Doughfaces.

Making Voters.

The Democratic Association is raking the city for material to naturalize. Up to last night they had manufactured 400 voters. However, a good many of these—perhaps nearly one-third of them—have been in the habit of voting at City Elections; but the leaders apprehending that the Republicans will challenge closely, have thought it the part of prudence to have these people take out their second papers. Still, there is a perfect swarm of new ones going through the naturalization machine.

What are the Republicans doing to stem and counterbalance this flood? There are many hundred men among the Germans, English, Scotch and Scotch-Irish, French, Belgians, and Scandinavians, who are entitled to naturalization papers, and if they had them would gladly vote the Republican ticket. Each Republican citizen should look around him, and if he finds any, he should report their names to some leading active Republican about the Courts, and have steps taken without delay to secure them their papers. We are confident that a careful scrutiny of the city, will find as many Republican "foreigners" prepared by length of residence to be admitted to citizenship, as there are Democrats. Let every Republican constitute himself a vigilance committee of one to see that this important matter is well attended to.

Election of Aldermen—A Word with Republican Voters.

In every ward in the South Division, especially in the Second and Third, the tax-eaters have nominated candidates for Aldermen who are supposed to possess *personal* influence over many Republicans in their respective wards. The votes of these Republicans are counted on to elect those candidates to the Council.

We desire the attention, for a few moments, of such Republicans as have thought of voting for Messrs. GAGE, NORTH, MYERS, or KEITH; and to such Republicans as have been electioneered with to vote for them. The Council is the *City Legislature*, and controls the whole city government, its revenues, and disbursements. When a Democratic candidate for Alderman asks you to vote for him on the ground of private friendship or personal obligations, bear these considerations in mind: First. That he wants you to sacrifice your political principles. Second. That he asks you to elevate him into a position where he can strike a severe blow at your party. Third. Where he can *legislate* against the Republicans and for the Democrats. Fourth. You are asked to place a club in his hands to knock down your party. Again, bear in mind, that it is not a *pecuniary* favor he wants, because there is neither fees nor salary attached to the office of Alderman, as the members serve gratuitously. He cannot take the office and use it to promote your interests; but as a party man, he must so vote, that money, contracts and appointments will fall into the hands of your political enemies.

It is not a *personal* favor he seeks at your hands to balance some personal favor he may have conferred on you. But he wants you to clothe him with political power to be exercised against your party. His business in the Council is not to benefit himself—unless he is corrupt—but to give political nourishment to your political opponents. If he fails to do this, he will be branded as an apostate to his own party. Remember, that this is a political struggle—forced on us by the Democrats; that these Aldermanic candidates have been placed in nomination to serve party ends, and in accepting a nomination on such conditions, they are pledged, as honorable men and as Democrats, that if elected they will employ their influence and votes to damage the Republican cause and benefit the Democratic party; they would necessarily take their seats as talking and voting machines to register the edicts of their party.

One word more before we close. When you are solicited to vote for any of these men for Aldermen, require a pledge, that if elected, he will vote in the Council so as to reflect *your* political sentiments, and not those of your adversaries. If he declines your request, then it is your duty, as an honest, consistent man, to *decline his request*.

You are under no *personal* obligations to any living Democrat to sacrifice your principles, or surrender your convictions into the hands of political adversaries; and this they ask you to do, when they solicit your vote to help elect Democrats to the City Legislature.

A Difference.

The *Times* says that "E. S. HANSON is the *eleventh* officer of the present city government of Chicago who has been arrested or convicted of some crime." If this statement is true it proves that Republicans are prompt in punishing unworthy men who may get into public employment. The Democrats pursue the contrary course. They first select rascals to appoint to office, and then shield them when they are known to be guilty of crimes. This is the difference between the two parties.

A Great Delusion.

The President tells the intelligent people of the Free States in his special message that they are all a set of fools or knaves; that they are laboring under a "great delusion," and are stolidly ignorant of the real question at issue in the Kansas matter!

The Pittsburg *Gazette* well remarks that "while Mr. BUCHANAN in knee breeches and silk stockings was living in inglorious ease at the Court of St. James, bowing and scraping and dancing attendance upon my Lord This-and-that at some empty royal ceremony, the people of Kansas were defending their firesides and their families from the raids of marauders, were baring their bosoms to the knives of ruffians backed by the power of an Administration only less unjust than the present; and yet he cooly tells these men and the people of these States that they are laboring under "great delusion" in this whole question!" Mr. BUCHANAN will "hear something drap" one of these days.

A Sensation Dispatch from Chicago.

The Chicago Agent for the Associated Press is great on telegraphing stale humbug as veritable news, and omitting to put on the wires what *is* news. Here is one of his last feats:

"*Rumored Insurrection of Slaves—Two Settlements Destroyed—Twenty three White Persons and Seven Negroes Killed.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A rumor from Fayetteville, Arkansas, states that a fearful insurrection had occurred near that place, it is said, incited by two white men.

The negroes attacked two settlements, killing twenty three persons, and burning the houses and killing the cattle.

The insurrection was finally subdued by an organization, who killed seven and captured eighteen of the negroes.

This sensation item he made out of a paragraph which has been traveling the rounds of Western newspapers. It originated with the St. Louis *News*, which paper says that it received it in a letter from Mr. John Brown, of Fayetteville, Ark., on the 23d inst. The *News* published it a week ago, and stated at the time that it was probably a hoax. We declined copying, because it had the appearance of a roorback on its face.

WINNEBAGO CIRCUIT COURT.

Trial of Ex-Governor William Bebb for Manslaughter.

The trial of Ex Governor WILLIAM BEBB for manslaughter, in shooting Lemuel Clemens, who, with others, was charivaring Gov. BEBB's son, upon the occasion of his marriage, was commenced in the Circuit Court at Rockford on Thursday last. The prosecution is conducted, by U. D. MEACHAM, State's Attorney, and S. J. TURNER. Gov. BEBB is defended by Hon. THOMAS CORWIN and Judge WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of Ohio, Judge ANSON MILLER and JAMES M. LOOP. The court room was densely crowded. The greatest interest was manifested to hear this trial, both from the circumstances under which the defendant came before the court, and from the distinguished talent employed to defend him.

About one hour was exhausted in empanneling the Jury. The court room being densely crowded, a motion was made by counsel to adjourn to Metropolitan Hall, which was acceded to by the Court.

Mr. TURNER opened the case for the prosecution. He stated that Gov. BEBB, would probably base his defence on the provisions of the 3d section of the Revised Statutes, which designates under what circumstances the killing of a human being could be justified by law. He claimed that the fact of Gov. BEBB leaving his house and going out among the crowd and firing, was fatal to the defence; whereas, if there had been any attempt to break into the house his place should have been in the house; and then if any one of the men, or all of them had undertook to break in, Gov. BEBB should have fired from the inside of the house, and would have been justified.

Judge MILLER followed for the defence. He said there were two occasion on which a man will pay a good deal for his peace—funerals and weddings—and some rioters took advantage of one of these occasions to make the defendant pay the highest price for his peace.

In relation to the circumstances, the judge said that on the day of the return of Governor Bebb's youngest son from the East with his bride, one of the visitors made a pretence to borrow fifteen bushels of grain, which he got, and took the occasion to find out whether the young man had got back. He did so, and leaving the wheat, he mounted his horse, and rode nearly the whole day to get up the crowd, who were instructed to bring guns.

Had these men gone there saying they wished to fire a salute in honor of his son and daughter-in-law, and wished refreshments, they would have been generously entertained; but they came there bellowing like bulls, crowing like cocks, and firing guns, and Gov. Bebb became very excited—he would otherwise have been more than a man or less than one. He took a gun from his son Edward and went out and ordered them off in a voice loud enough to be heard across a forty acre lot. They did not go; some of them say they did not hear the order. The Governor then fired—higher than he meant. The crowd then left with the exception of two or three, who rushed on him, one of them crying out, "Good, boys, that's what we expected; that's what we want—come on, boys." The Governor then turned to the house, the men coming right upon him, and finding that one of them was gaining on him, turned and fired.

He then related all the events which occurred after the man fell until the matter was brought to the notice of the authorities.

The evidence on both sides was finished on Saturday, and the Court adjourned until Monday when the case was to be summed up by the distinguished counsel. We shall probably have the verdict in our next issue.

Another Kansas Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Gen. Calhoun is preparing a statement to the public relative to Kansas affairs. He has said in conversation with friends, and may repeat it in his address, that he did vote, in the Convention, to submit the entire Constitution, but was defeated, and then went for a vote on the Slavery article, and that there was an attempt made to practice a deception upon him as to the returns received from Delaware Crossing, but that corrections give the Legislature to the Free State party. He is of the opinion that this leaves no room for contention. There is every probability that a proposition will be offered in the Senate from the Lecompton Democratic side, at the proper time, emphatically and distinctly recognizing the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution whenever they see proper, anything in the Lecompton Constitution to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The New Navy Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Board to prepare a code of regulations for the government of the navy, will finish their labors about the last of this month. The regulations have been prepared with the greatest care, and will make over 250 pages of printed matter. The United States' store ship Relief, now in preparation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to join the home squadron, has been assigned the following officers, Commander—Lieut. Commanding Strong, First Lieut. McLaughlin, Second Lieut. Law, Third Lieuts. March and Thornton. These officers, excepting Strong, are the first placed on active duty since the proceedings of the Naval Courts of Inquiry and the senior of the cases affected by the late Naval Retiring Board.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Gen. Harney, Captains Pleasanton and Barrett arrived to-night.

CITY ITEMS.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Republican Club at Head-Quarters, this evening. Business of importance will be presented for consideration. Let all be on hand.

N. B. JUDD, Pres't.

B. F. DOWNING, Sec'y.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Second Ward at No. 243 Clark street, corner of Jackson street, on this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will be in attendance. Republicans generally are invited to attend.

CHAS. L. WILSON,
ISAAC SPEER, } Ward Com.
CHAS. H. ABBOTT,

THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.—The Republicans of the Third Ward are requested to meet at 132 Lake street, Republican headquarters, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., to organize a Republican Club. Let all turn out.

EIGTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—There will be a Republican meeting at A. Lidherd's saloon, No 207 North Clark street, this evening at 7 o'clock. Republicans of the 8th Ward, turn out.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the Council was not held last evening for want of a quorum.

FIREMEN'S BENEFIT.—On Saturday evening, the 13th inst., Engine Company No. 7 have a benefit at North's Amphitheatre.

SNOW.—The snow storm of yesterday and last evening made tolerably good sleighing, and the merry jingle of the bells was heard in every direction.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Stark, who has won so much popularity in our city during his brief sojourn, appears to-night as Othello in Shakspeare's magnificent tragedy of that name.

RECORDER'S COURT GRAND JURY.—A special Grand Jury for the Recorder's Court, will be summoned at 9 o'clock this morning for the investigation of jail cases exclusively.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—We understand that Mr. McVicker, the popular manager of the new Theatre, is to have a complimentary benefit, on Thursday evening next. The benefit is tendered by many of our principal citizens.

TRIAL OF THE NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The new Steam Fire Engine, built for this city at Seneca Falls, N. Y., has arrived. A trial of its capacities and powers will take place this afternoon at two o'clock, at the foot of LaSalle street.

A LARGE REPUBLICAN Meeting of the 5th Ward at the house of Michael Hemrich, on South Clark street, No. 460, between Polk and Taylor street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Chicago, Feb. 9th, 1858.

THE BRONSON CASE.—The trial of Stephen Bronson, Jr., upon an indictment for robbing the late Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of $52,000, which has been progressing for a week past in the Recorder's Court, was given to the jury last evening. At 10 o'clock, no verdict had been agreed upon.

TIMOUR, THE TARTAR, or the Captive Prince, one of the series of equestrian dramas which are produced at North's National Amphitheatre this season, with new scenery, costumes, tableaux, and grand processions, in which the large stud of horses will appear and ascend the mountains, will be performed this evening.

THE OLD CHICAGO THEATRE.—Mr. W. M. Foster has engaged a company of actors, having made arrangements to re-open the old Chicago Theatre on Monday evening next. His theatrical company will give four exhibitions each week, and on the other three evenings, the German Dramatic Company will give performances in their language, with an occasional opera.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAYOR.—Yesterday afternoon Mayor Wentworth, while passing along Lake street, near Clark, fell upon the side-walk, putting his right shoulder out of joint. He was conveyed to his apartments at the Tremont House and Doctors Ammerman and Page set the injured limb. The accident will probably confine Mr. Wentworth to his room for a few days.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. MEETING FOR PROCURING A LOT FOR THE INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the members and friends of the Mechanics' Institute will be held this evening, at the hall, corner Randolph and State streets, for the purpose of making arrangements for procuring a lot on which to erect a building for the use of the Institute and for public purposes. Let every member and friend of the Institute be present.

POLICE COURT.—Charles Metz was fined $5, and Michael Kassler $10 and sent sixty days to Bridewell for stealing meat from Mr. Clyborne's stall in the North Market.

Richard Pomeroy and W. O'Connor were fined $10 each for selling liquor without license.

For being drunk and disorderly Peter True was fined $5; Kate Harvey, $10; Wash. Ready and Patrick McMahon $10 and sixty days in Bridewell, each; Mary Nealey and Bridget Kirby $1 and thirty days in Bridewell; Richard ——, $10 and ninety days in Bridewell.

WRITE IT IN LETTERS OF GOLD that the *Sons of Malta* rank among the first of the "good angels" of this world. "When my father and mother forsake me then the Lord will take me up." So saith the good book, and when professed christians, and oftentimes near relations, refuse to grant relief, you have but to inform this noble band of brothers, and relief will soon stand smiling at the door. They do not stop to ask all the whys and wherefores, but their motto is to

"Do your duty, and that with speed,
For now is the time and the hour of need."

God bless the *Sons of Malta*, and aid them in their soul cheering and life sustaining cause.

MRS. H. A. RUSSELL.

Editors Tribune:—An article in your paper of this morning correcting a blunder of the *Bulletin* on Saturday last makes another, which, in justice to Mr. Whitehead, you will do me the favor to correct. I am not, and never have been, in any way Mr. Whitehead's security; and I believe no man in Chicago stands in that relation to him. The whole matter is this:—As a mere accommodation to Mr. Whitehead (he not liking the terms of our "cut throat mortgages"), I entered into an agreement with him to extend the future payments, *not yet matured*, of a mortgage which he had assumed. Mr. Whitehead is in every way responsible, and may be as much astonished at the position which your article places him in as I was at the blunder of the *Bulletin*. Very respectfully,

JOHN N. ST[illegible]ES.

We gave the item as a friend of Mr. Staples furnished it. Mr. Bean also denies that his "*Reporter*" contains blunders frequently.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN LAST EVENING.—Owing to some misunderstanding, the Board of Trade Rooms were not open last evening for the meeting of merchants and business men called to resume consideration of the currency question. A considerable number of merchants assembled in the hall of the building and adjourned to Thursday evening next. The meeting will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms or at some place to be hereafter designated by the Secretary.

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE—*Gents*: The present age is very properly called a progressive one, and must have originality for its basis in order to merit that name; for when nothing original is invented, progression is at an end. I confess to a love for originality; and hence, when I saw Prof. Youman's notice in your paper to lecture on the "Chemistry of the Sunbeam," I at once made up my mind to attend, and expected to hear something original, as the title of the lecture seemed to imply. Failing to hear the lecture, through other engagements, I next had my hope again elated by seeing in the *Tribune* the sketch translated from another city paper. I then carefully read through the sketch, seeking principally for new thoughts and ideas; this certainly is, or should be, the legitimate object of reading. I failed, for want of perception, perhaps, to find any new scientific facts; I admit a great deal was said about oxygen and carbonic gas; (I suppose carbonic *acid* gas, as it is termed in the books, is what is meant,) also about the effects of heat upon vegetable and animal matter; the decomposition of one going to the nourishment and support of the other, &c. Now all this is very well, but is it new? I challenge the Professor to point out a single new fact in the whole of the published parts of his lectures, other than what we read in any standard work on natural philosophy. The next thing that struck me was the announcement which I will quote: "Chemistry which busies itself with the analysis of bodies, acknowledges its dependence on astronomy, while physiology confesses its dependence on both." And a little farther on, "In the beginning the science of the stars was astrology; afterwards it became astronomy; and now finally we behold the sole connection of the stars with the development and destiny of humanity, again demonstrated." I ask who demonstrates? Who are the semi-insane demonstrators of the *connection of the stars with the destiny of humanity?* And, I should very much like to have the "*dependence of physiology on astronomy*" explained. I presume this is a new fact in the mind of the lecturer—to me it seems mere hypothesis, and of the most absurd kind at that. We all well know that the temperate regions of our earth are the most fruitful, and most favorable for the manifestation of intellect, and art, and science; we know that astronomy has most to do with this; but has geography no influence? We very willingly admit that all the various sciences are very intimately connected in their proper order of arrangement; thus chemistry is intimately connected with geology, and geology with geography; but it would be very ridiculous to say, that geography depends on chemistry, and equally ridiculous to say physiology depends on astronomy.

Finally, the lecture itself was not what its title would indicate unless those parts which referred to it were omitted by the reporter. It would be more properly be called "The Chemical effects of the Sunbeam." Let me illustrate: if a lecturer advertised his subject as "The Chemistry of the Atmosphere," and we should attend the lecture and hear the lecture describe fully its effects, chemical and physiological, upon the human body, unless he should enter into a chemical analysis of the atmosphere we should know no more of the chemical nature of the body itself than we did before. This I think is precisely our position in relation to "the Chemistry of the Sunbeam."

My object in calling attention to this, is in order to suggest two remarks: First, that lecturers are under an obligation to keep as near as possible to the subject of their text, and thus save us disappointment, and not select a title for a lecture because of its peculiar or euphonious sound, without regard to the subject discussed. And secondly: to request the press to laud only those lecturers who really merit applause by giving us knowledge we cannot get from books; such as new ideas, new thoughts, new facts. It would be quite a task for a lecturer to condense into a few lectures all the sublime thoughts, ideas, and images of Milton's Paradise Lost; and yet however well he might perform such a difficult work, we would much rather he spent the time in creating ideas of his own.

Professional lecturing is a very remunerative and a very easy way of making money. It is very It is very popular too, but it ought to be something more than a good voice, and happy expression of the facts contained in published works. When books were scarce, and no libraries in existence, it did very well. What we require is knowledge, such as will aid, or bless, or elevate mankind.

W. E. R.

Twelfth street, Feb. 3, 1858.

THE RED PETTICOAT AND THE WHITE.—Chas. Mackay sends the following lines, on an absorbing subject, to the public Press:

Oh, the red, the flaunting petticoat,
That courts the eye of day,
That loves to flare and be admired,
And blinks from far away;
It may delight the roving gent,
And charm the fancy free,
But if its bearer's half as bold,
I'll pass and let her be;—
With her red, her flaunting petticoat,
She's not the girl for me!

But the white, the modest petticoat,
As pure as drifted snow,
That shuns the gaze in crowded ways,
Where follies come and go.
It stirs the primrose on its path,
Or daisy on the lea;
And if the bearer's like the garb,
How beautiful is she!
With her white, her modest petticoat,
Oh, she's the girl for me!

CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A Public meeting of the members and friends of the Institute will be held this evening at their Hall, corner of Randolph and Dearborn sts, at 7½ o'clock P.M., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the purchase of a lot, preparatory to the erection of a Public Hall thereon. All members and friends are respectfully requested to be present, it being of the greatest importance that a full representation be had of those friendly to the interests of the industrial classes.

NOTICE—FINE ARTS—HALL BROS., 144 North Clark Street.—Mr. I Beatty's marine painting, "Mackerel Fishing off Dover," will be drawn for on the 10th inst. at our store. There are only a dozen or so half dollar tickets left. Our marine artist, Mr. B. is now engaged upon a much larger canvas. Subject—"Brighton Beach."

☞ Assorted Valentines!!!

WRITE H. C. Burtman & Co., of Buffalo, N Y., for Circulars, describing the most wonderfully simple and effective Sewing Machine in the world.

See advertisement in another column. ja16-tf.

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Empire Bank Locks, can be found at No. 21 Dearborn st.

au14-tf-a75 D. P. PRATT, Agent

TO THE MILLION.—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery; we advert to his Hair Restorative—the only article that has been completely successful in cheating Age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the gray-headed to more than the original beauty; adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glossy and wavy; fastens, permanently, hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used. The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair—perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important, then, having this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent. If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, hair with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative.—[Daily Iowa State Gazette.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. ja27-2w

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MARKET, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
Monday Evening, Feb. 8, 1858.

RECEIPTS the past week were small, compared with previous weeks, the prices of Flour and Wheat ruling extremely low, and the roads and weather unfavorable; they were equivalent to 96,664 bu. against 147,623 bu the previous week, and 177,080 the week before; the amount of leading staples last week were 5,126 bbls flour, 58,293 bu wheat, 2,640 bu corn, 7,532 bu oats, 1,869 bu barley, 1,246 cattle, 5,245 dressed and 10,545 live hogs; the receipts Saturday, Feb. 6, were 612 bbls flour, 11,971 bu wheat, 300 bu corn, 738 bu oats, 300 bu barley, 34 bu rye, 52 bbls highwines, 7,400 lbs hides, 40,763 lbs seed, 7,800 lbs provisions, 28 cattle, 1,684 dressed and 1,775 live hogs, with the St. Louis road and Fond du Lac road not reported.

PROVISIONS.—In Provisions, the past has been the most active week of the season,—an advance of half a dollar ₱ bbl being noted in Mess Pork, and an increased firmness given to Lard and Tallow, and other Hog and Beef products. The Dressed Hog trade has been excited for a few days, closing a little less firm to-day, owing to the increased number received.

FLOUR AND WHEAT are dull, and the advices from abroad by the steamer's news of to-day, are not favorable to an advance. Flour can't be sold at over $3 ₱ bbl for spring extras, and there is a loss of some 30c ₱ bbl to ship at this, as is shown by recent shipments. Freight is $1,25 to New York, where it sells at about $4 60; and when drayage, branding, inspection, storage and other charges are paid, the above loss is experienced.

MONEY matters improve as spring approaches. A better feeling generally exists. Vacant houses are being filled, and prospects are that a greater portion of the year's emigration than usual will stop in Chicago this year—rents are lower, and houses can be had, while heretofore they could not be. Exchange on New York has remained steady at 2½ @3%c selling, and 2 ₱ cent. buying.

GROCERY trade is active, particularly in Sugars, which arrive now in large quantities from New Orleans via Cairo, and the Ill. Central R. R.; prices, too, rule low, but late advices from New Orleans show an advance in both Sugars and Molasses in that market.

We annex transactions of to-day, and closing rates of leading articles:

FLOUR.—Best extras to city trade $3,50@3,6; no other trade doing; common Spring not wanted at anything over $3—no sales for shipment. Corn meal dull at $12@14 ₱ ton, and Buckwheat flour at 75c ₱ 100 lbs. Millers sell shorts at $10 ₱ ton; sale of 3 tons bran at $7 ₱ ton.

WHEAT.—Spring declined 1 cent in the week. Buyers plenty at 5ac in store, but holders do not accede; we noted sales to-day of only 1,300 bu in lots by one buyer, and 1,700 bu by another, at 54c in store—for a round lot of 2,000 bu, 54½ offered and refused; 100 bu choice extra sold at 52c delivered. Little doing in winter, but fair demand at 70@75c for red, and 80@85c for white.

CORN—Receipts very light, not 3,000 bu for the week; an advance of 5c ₱ bu is noted therefore, 35c ₱ 60 lbs on track freely offered for new by distillers.

OATS—Better receipts; sales to-day of 600 bu at 27½c in store and 2 lots of 179 bags and 200 bags at 22½c to store.

BARLEY—Prime article in better demand at 40@45c ₱ 48 lbs; inferior not wanted—nominally 20@30c ₱ 48 lbs.

RYE.—Receipts not equal to the demand—sale of half a car load at 50c ₱ 60 lbs, on track.

MESS PORK.—Market very active: sales to-day of a lot of 546 bbls heavy city packed and 200 bbls in another lot at $13, 50 ₱ bbl; also 35 bbls lighter, inspected, at $13.

LARD.—Sale of 50 bbls at 8c and 50 bbls at 8¼c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales of 50 bbls at 10c ₱ lb, and 100 bbls at 10⅛, and other lots held at the latter figure—tendency upward.

DRESSED HOGS.—Market a little dull at the close; sales to-day of

6 head, averaging	400 lbs at	$5 37	₱ 100 lbs.	
47 "	"	260 "	5 10	"
15 "	"	238 "	5 06	"
24 "	"	231 "	5 00	"
43 "	(for 200 and upwards)		5 00	"
53 "	"	200 "	5 00	"
60 "	"	200 "	5 00	"
50 "	"	200 "	5 00	"
200 "	"	214 "	4 85	"

There are very fair rates for the seller—though buyers hold off at the close, and prospects of maintenance of such rates are not good.

HIGHWINES.—Sales first of the week at 16c, and on Friday of 50 bbls at 16½c, at which it can be had to-day, though corn is scarce and distillers can hardly afford it at this.

BEANS.—Prime scarce at 75c@$1 ₱ bu; inferior dull at 50c@62½c.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.—N. O. sugar to the trade 5¾ @6½c; clarified 6¾@7¼; to the retail 5½@7c for fair to prime; N. O. clarified 7½@8c; N. Y. crushed, powdered and granulated 12c. Plantation Molasses 29c to trade, 34c ₱ single bbl; syrups 45@55c. Belcher's circular of Feb. 1st quotes a decline on refined Sugars and Syrups; viz: Loaf 11¾ and 12½; crushed and powdered 11¼ and 12; Coffee 10½; A 9c and B 8¾; Golden Syrup 52c, (a reduction of 8c) ...

POULTRY.—Dressed Chickens 7@8c ₱ lb; 18@20c each; Turkeys 10a11c ₱ lb.

BEEF.—Dressed $3@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Active; green 4c; green salted 5@5½c; dry flint 8@9c.

POTATOES—25@30c ₱ bu.

FRUIT—Green Apples $2,50@$3,00. Cranberries $9,@$9, 50. Dried Apples 7@8c ₱ lb; do Peaches, unpared, 9@11c ₱ lb; pared 17@18c. M. R. raisins $3,25; Layers $,50; Malaga Figs 10@12c ₱ lb in drums. New Oranges and Lemons plenty at $5,50 ₱ box. Cranberries are scarce at quotations.

CHEESE.—For Ohio and New York 9@11c—mostly at 10c, and 9 is for inferior.

BUTTER.—No sale for inferior—common state roll, jar and firkin 12@15c for fair to choice; Ohio and N. Y. 16@18c.

SEEDS—Timothy $1,75 asked and $1,62½ offered; Clover $5, with good inquiry.

HOPS—Firm at 10c ₱ lb for Wisconsin, and 12½c for prime New York.

EGGS.—Dull, with large supply at 10@12c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1858.

HORSES.—The market for this stock is improving. A number have been on sale recently at two or three of the stables, with a few sales, at low rates however.

CATTLE—Sales to a packer to-day of 32 head of young steers, weighing 900@1,000 lbs at $3 ₱ 100 lbs, live weight; and 51 head, averaging about 1300 lbs at $2,85@3,00¼. The trade has been active the past week, for packing, at a range of $2,75@3,50 ₱ 100 lbs live weight. The receipts by rail were 1,246 head.

HOGS.—Receipts for the week by rail were 10,545 head, besides 5,345 dressed hogs—in all 15,890 head. The daily sales were large, reaching some 2,000 head, and at advanced rates—$3,75@4,35 ₱ 100 lbs, live. As usual on Mondays, there were none in the pens to-day, and we have no sales to note.

LAKE SHORE SALE AND SHIPPING YARD MARKETS REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRIBUNE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY MORNING FEB. 8TH, 1858.

Beeves generally sold by live weight—some sales by the head.

Sheep sold by live weight and by the head.

Swine sold by live weight or estimated nett weight.

Cows and Calves generally sold by the head.

Stock market remains firm for both cattle and hogs. Hog receipts have been rather light; although the demand is great and prices in proportion.

Hogs received for week ending to-day.......6,988
Shipped via M. C. R. R.......2,412

Sales of 4,176 hogs from $3,90@4 to $4 20. None left over in the market.

Total number of cattle received.......949
Shipped via M. C. R. R.......234

Sales of 539 ordinary cattle from 2¾@$3 ₱ cwt. Sales of 367 better quality from 3¼@¾ to 3¾. Leftover on the market for sale, 82 cattle.

Sales of 180 sheep from 2¾@3½ ₱ cwt.

Below we give the names of owners of cattle, &c.:

BEEF CATTLE.

Owners.	No.	Owners.	No.
W. Potter & Son	12	John Mundie	35
Huntington Bros. & Vogel	12	A. Amidon	15
O. B. Burchard	13	L. R. Mears	17
Harris & Gudgell	28	H. Seivers	17
B. F. Mowry	20	D. McDill	17
George Powers	13	J. W. Harris	16
C. S. Dole & Co.	119	Pickering & Buckles	16
J. M. Boughman	16	W. D. Powell	16
George Powers	6	T. S. Minkea	16
A. C. Norton	39	John Gridley	16
Harris & [illegible]	29	S. W. Ford	15
Boswell & [illegible]	13	A. E. Case	15
Rankin & Thompson	17	R. Heywood	59
F. G. Seapp	16	James Bile	20
P. Reed	17	Poyce & Bump	15
J. Townsend	15	J. F. Horton	13
L. Flynn	16	J. Leslie	33
[illegible] Maker	15	J. W. Tester	34
[illegible]	8		
B. F. [illegible]	[illegible]	Total	949

S. P. White	160
John Pierson	20
Total	186

STOCK SHIPPED—HOGS.

Owners.	No.	Owners.	No.
Hawkins & VanAntwerp	663	W. C. Melville	44
VanAntwerp & Hawkins	1 4 4		
W. W. Robbins	216	Total	2,412

CATTLE.

Owners.	No.	Owners.	No.
A. C. W. Norton	91	W. W. Robbins	14
W. C. Melville	29	A. P. Kezaon	54
E. E. Austin	15		
E. Sanford	15	Total	234
J. M. Boughman	16		

London Market—[PER ARABIA.]

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Coffee in good demand at an advance of 2s@3s, and even more on inferior sorts, but at the close prices were not maintained.

London Money Market—[PER ARABIA.]

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Consols closed for money 95½@95¾, and for account 95¾ @95⅞.

The Bank of England rates remain unchanged. The bullion had increased £1,090,000 sterling.

The Bank of Prussia had further reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 5 ₱ cent.

The Bank of Belgium had reduced its rates of discount to 4½ ₱ cent.

The suspension of Messrs. Chas. Walton & Sons, ship owners, London liabilities £85,000, and stoppage of Clark, Plummer & Co., of New Castle, are announced.

No ... failures have occurred at Marseilles. The principal is that of the House of A. Dulelbs, in the Southern American Hide trade. Liabilities more than £300,000.

Liverpool Market—[PER ARABIA.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour neglected; wheat quiet 1@2d lower on Tuesday and Friday, red wheat was stiff at a slight advance on Tuesday's rates; Indian Corn slow at low quotations. They quote as follows: Flour, western, 22s@25s 3d; Ohio via the north, 25s@28s 9d, via New Orleans, 17s.

Wheat, red, 6s@6s6d for western; choice scarce, and would bring 7s; white 7s@7s6d and 7s9d for choice in retail. Pork firm, but quiet.

Bacon firm and holders demanding a slight advance; old dull.

Beef at full prices and in better demand.

Lard more inquired for, 52s@53s some prime new sold at 54@55s.

Tallow rather better.

Ashes steady, 32s@33s for pots, 32s@33s for pearls. Sugars more active, 6d@1s higher. Cargoes in fair request at 1s@1½d.

Linseed Oil quiet, 30s6d@31s.

New York Market—Feb. 8.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—There is less export and home trade demand, and the market is scarcely so buoyant; sales 8,000 bbls at $4,15@4,15 for super state; $4,25@4,50 for extra state; $4 15@4,30 for super western; $4,30@4,90 for common to medium extra western; $4 50@5 for round hoop Ohio—closing quiet.

CANADA FLOUR—Unchanged; sales 450 bbls at $4,15@4,25 for super; $4,55@5 for ext s.

RYE FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—A shade firmer; sales 4 500 bu at $1,10 for extra; $1,17 for mixed; 2,000 bu common white Oaip at $1,16.

BARLEY—Sales at 70c.

CORN—Firmer; sales 28 000 bu new southern at 74@77c for yellow; 70@77c for white mixed western; nominal; 70c in store.

OATS—41@44c for state; 44@45c for western.

WHISKEY—Steady; sales 450 bbls at 21½c—closing plenty and firm at 22c.

PORK—Firmer; demand moderate; 300 bbls at $15 50@15,62 for mess; $11.25 for prime.

BEEF—Steady; sales 220 bbls at $6@7 for country prime; $9@10 for do mess; $10,50@13 for repacked mess; $13,25@14 for extra.

BEEF HAMS—Steady at $15@17.50.

PRIME MESS BEEF—Steady at 19@24.

CUT MEATS—A shade firmer; sales 150 hhds at 6¼c for shoulders; 8@8¼c for hams.

DRESSED HOGS—Firmer at 7@7¼c.

LARD—In good demand; sales 1,000 bbls at 9½@9¾c.

BUTTER—A good business doing at 11@16c for Ohio; 14 @21c for state.

CHEESE—Steady at 8¼@8¾c.

New York Money Market—Feb. 8.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BANK STATEMENT.—Decrease of specie $620,078; increase in other Bus vis: Loans $1,423,843; circulation $304,253; nominal deposits $2,002,807; undrawn deposits $140,-297; total spec at $30,652,946.

New York Stock Market—Feb. 8.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

At the 2d Board Stocks were weak.

Delaware & Hudson	112	Harlem	10
Chicago & Rock Island	80½	Reading	56½
New York Central	81¾	Michigan Southern	20
Erie	20	Illinois Central	97½
LaCrosse & Milwaukee	25	Galena & Chicago	82¾
Panama	97	Cleveland & Toledo	45

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

63 Dearborn st..........Chicago

C. H. SCRIVEN,

GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT FOR all the leading papers of the West and North-west. The attention of merchants and others is called to my facilities for advertising their business in the most efficient, prompt and economical manner, which, from my long experience in the Advertising business in Chicago, is excelled by none. Files of papers, prices and terms of advertising, can always be found at my office.

ja17 C. H. SCRIVEN, 63 Dearborn st.

Ames' Soap.

500 BXS CHEMICAL ERASIVE.
500 bxs Magical Detersive.
500 bxs Spencer's Austrian.
On consignment, and will be sold to the trade in lots, at manufacturers' prices.

HINSDALE & BABCOCK
(Successors to J. B. Dunham & Co.,
114 & 116 S. Water st.

ja13-1m-309

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, at manufacturers' prices, by their agents in Chicago. JNO. B. IDESON, CO., 89 South Water st., cor. Dearborn.

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS—ANTIDOTE for Fever and Ague—to be had genuine of SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 140 Lake street.

de14

RUFUS BLANCHARD,

52 La Salle Street,

IS NOW OFFERING A FINE COLLECTION of STEEL ENGRAVINGS, in Gilt Frames, at COST PRICES.

☞ A rare chance to get a Good Picture. de28

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVth Congress—First Session.

HOUSE—FEB. 8.

The galleries were densely crowded, including many ladies.

The Speaker announced the pending proposition to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the several motions to refer the President's Message.

The demand was seconded by 110 to 105.

Mr. Washburne, of Me., demanded the yeas and nays, but did not press it.

The main question was ordered to be put by yeas 113, nays 107. The result of the vote was watched with extreme anxiety.

The next question announced was to be on the motion of Mr. Stephens to refer the message to the Committee on Territories. The House disagreed by 114 against 113.

The next question was announced on agreeing to Mr. Harris' proposition, which was adopted.

Mr. Clark, of N. Y., asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that a vote in the affirmative would be inconsistant with those he had just given, and that a vote in the negative would imply an unwillingness to have an investigation made, which should be by the Committee on Territories.

The House refused to excuse him by a vote of 89 against 106.

Mr. Barksdale moved to lay Mr. Harris' amendment on the table.

Mr. Florence said that the motion was not consistent with the understanding previously agreed upon.

Mr. Harris remarked that it would be recollected that the understanding was by universal consent.

Mr. Savage did not think the motion to lay on the table would be inconsistent with that agreement, as it might finally determine the question in the House.

Mr. Harris' amendment was then carried by a vote of 114 against 111.

Mr. Harris, of Ill., moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table. Carried—yeas 115, nays 111.

Mr. Hughes' resolution, merely to refer the Kansas message to a Select Committee by the adoption of Mr. Harris' substitute as given above, was agreed to, 115 to 110.

Mr. Keitt rose to a personal explanation, saying. The House would remember that its proceedings, during the session of Friday, were broken in upon in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for the violation of its order, dignity, and decorum. He was the aggressor, and whatever of responsibility properly attached to that act, belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever repraration was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in the expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. Personal collisions are always unpleasant, very seldom excusable, rarely justifiable, never in a legislative body. He felt in full force the responsibility he had assumed in saying he was the aggressor, and that the entire responsibility properly belonged to him. In this connection he had but one other remark to make, and that was that whether any blow was directed at him or not was more than he could say, at least he was unconscious of having received it. With this explanation he parted from the subject.

Mr. Grow said he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature and to the Christian community; and this is especially the case when they occur among law makers, in the midst of their deliberations. Riper years and the force of education had satisfied him that this lesson was good and true, yet, the art of self-defence had been recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under all circumstances, whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict of the session. He tendered to the House most cheerfully whatever apology was due for the violation of its order and decorum, and no one regretted more than himself the occasion for this violation of its order. The House immediately adjourned.

SENATE—FEB. 8.

Mr. Allen presented the joint resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Seward presented petitions from Bishop Potter and other clergymen and a large number of New York merchants, praying that schoolmasters may be appointed for the instruction of seamen.

Mr. Douglas made several ineffectual efforts to take up his resolution, offered on Thursday last, calling for information relative to the facts attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution.

The Kansas question came up as the special order.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me, made a speech in opposition to the views of the President. He argued that the President's argument was a one-sided view of the case. He must say that the President has not only been guilty of ignoring a well known fact, but of stating things which he must have known, if he had examined the documents, could not be true. Mr. F. also condemned the denunciatory style of the message towards the majority of the people of Kansas, as it spoke in terms of unqualified admiration of all that had taken place there in opposition to the efforts of the people to obtain a Free State Constitution. He reviewed at length the message, saying he was opposed to this attempt to force Slavery upon the people of Kansas, and would agitate so long as a single hope remained that Slavery might be driven from the Territory which was stolen and robbed from Freedom.

Messrs. Clay and Benjamin briefly attacked Mr. Fessenden's position, and Mr. Davis accused him of uttering disunion sentiments.

Mr. Fessenden did not recognize the authority of Mr. Davis to lecture him, and denied that he attacked slavery in the States where it was established, or advanced disunion sentiments, and remarked that he had seen an extract from a speech of Mr. Davis, in which it was said that the latter entered President Pierce's Cabinet as a disunion man.

Mr. Davis replied, that that was false; that that extract from his speech was perverted, and explained what he had said, that Mr. F.'s course would have the effect of undermining the Constitution.

Mr. Wilson's proposition to send for persons and papers, and examine into all the facts relative to the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution was rejected by 6 majority.

The Kansas Message was then referred to the Committee on Territories. Pending an effort of Mr. Douglas to get up his resolution calling for information of the President on Kansas affairs, the Senate adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Arabia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool 23d, arrived last night.

Telegraphic advices reached London the 12th, on the arrival of the Calcutta mail at Alexandria, with dates to the 24th of December, and Bombay to the 20th of December.

There is no further intelligence from Oude.

The Fernabad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed, after two engagements, their guns being all captured.

The Government despatches report the defeat of the insurgents at two or three points by a small force under Col. Seaton.

Dates from Hong Kong to Dec. 15th had been received per telegraph. The Island of Honan, opposite Canton, was occupied by the English and French forces without resistance. The French Admiral had proclaimed the blockade of Canton river on the part of the French. Lord Elgin's ultimatum had been sent in, and the Chinese were allowed ten days to accept or reject it. A doubtful report is that the American Commodore has been accepted by the English as a mediator. A march on Pekin is contemplated if the capture of Canton fails to bring the Chinese to terms.

The wounded by the attempted assassination of Napoleon, is about 150; six are dead. It was reported that one of the four Italian principals under arrest, had revealed everything.

It was said that the British Government has been called on to expel Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and Louis Blanc.

Napoleon opened the French Legislature with a lengthy speech. After local matters, he alluded to the fact of the French Navy cooperating with the English in China.

Foreign relations satisfactory; refused to enter into question of duties, so long as Danish integrity was not threatened; will exercise a spirit of conciliation at the Paris Conference; declares the empire not hostile to pacific developments of principles of '89; considers liberty without constraint impossible, while obstinate factions exist, and that an expressive prerogative is not the present danger, but rather the absence of representative law.

Candidates for election must hereafter take oaths before election. Concludes by returning thanks and deducing a moral from the recent attempted assassination.

The dignity of a baronet had been conferred upon the son of Gen. Havelock, and the Lieut. General's widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honors which she would have enjoyed if her husband had survived.

The Belgian government had agreed to allow a French Commissioner to sit in Belgium to inquire concerning the refugees, and compel the attendance of witnesses.

Dates had reached Paris of the landing of two hundred Mazzinians at Ancona, and of their attempt to surprise the Austrian garrison. Many were killed and others made prisoners.

Things in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamer Atlantic is withdrawn and there will be no Collins' boat leave on Saturday.

A forged check of $5,000 was paid at the Continental Bank to-day.

Maurice O'Connell, one of the principals in the Greenwich street outrage was sentenced to be executed on the 2d of April.

Hon. F. P. Stanton will deliver an address at the Academy of Music on Friday evening in reply to the President's Kansas message.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The Westport Correspondent of the *Republican* says: Difficulties have again broken out at Fort Scott, and a requisition had been made to the Governor for troops.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

RICHMOND HOUSE.—THE LAST SOIREE of the Second Series takes place this evening. Subscribers are requested to meet at 8½ o'clock.

Chicago, Feb. 9th, 1858. 1t-b55

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND EVARTS & BUTLER SHINGLE MILL, for which a fair price will be paid at Lumber Office corner Market and Van Buren streets.

fe9-1t* JAS. F. ALDRICH.

GARDENERS ATTEND.—FOR LEASE, to a good tenant, for the purpose of gardening, a five acre LOT, with a convenient new frame House, and well fenced, three miles from Lake Street Bridge. Apply at 49 Van Buren street. fe9 1m

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A commission business—one who can command $100 to ... for the present. None other need apply. Business pleasant. Salary moderate. Address, with real name, ... & Co., Tribune office. fe9-1t*

GO TO THE AUCTION SALE OF Watches, Jewelry and Gold Pens, at A. S. Beckwith's Gold Pen Manufactory, 149 Lake street. Sale positive every evening.

JENKINS & PARSONS, Auctioneers.

LOST—A MINIATURE BREAST-PIN, old style, (a keepsake.) The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at H. Sayrs' Grocery, 56 State st., opposite the South Market. fe9 1t*

PRIVATE BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished front parlor and the use of a Piano, in a private family at No. 270 Michigan street, (just across Rush street Bridge, and opposite the Lake House.) Two single gentlemen also will be taken. fe9-1w*

FOR RENT—A ROOM 38x68 FEET, with Steam Power, in the second story of a Fire-proof Building, corner of Randolph & Jefferson sts. Apply to ja30-1m-137 H. WITBECK & CO.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR RENT. The dwelling No. 408 Wabash Avenue, corner of Hubbard Court, containing thirteen rooms and a good cellar, a large sized lot, and garden, with fruit trees, shrubbery, currants, strawberries, &c. Also a new lot and barn, with two carriage rooms on an alley in the rear. Possession can be given soon. Inquire on the premises. fe9 4t*

FRESH LEECHES—FOR SALE BY J. H. REED & CO., fe10 Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

CITY SURVEYOR.—SAMUEL S. GREELEY is a candidate for re-election as City Surveyor, at the ensuing municipal election. fe9-5t*

CLERK OF THE RECORDER'S COURT.—We are authorized to announce JOSEPH K. C. FORREST as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Recorder's Court, subject to the action of the Republican Convention. fe9d

SODA ASH,

JUST RECEIVED.—FOR SALE LOW BY CROSBY & MEACHAM,

fe9-1w* 118 Michigan street.

For Chapped Hands and Face.

AMANDINE, COLD CREAM,

Amandine Powder, Glycerine,

GLYCERINE LOTION,

Camphor Ice, and Fine Toilet Soaps,

For sale by J. H. REED & CO.,

fe9 144 & 146 Lake st.

BY GRUBB & GILBERT,

104 LAKE STREET.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars & Tobacco

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, AT 10 o'clock, we will sell at our sales room, 104 Lake street, a large assortment of Liquors, Tobacco, &c., consisting in part of Cognac and Rochelle Brandies, Port Wine, Gin, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky, Sherry and Madeira Wines in demijohns, 5, 10, 15 and 20 gallon packages, Schiedam Schnapps, Cordials, Stomach Bitters and Champagne. Also, a variety of fine Cigars. Also, 38 boxes fine Tobacco, in 14, 15 and 100 lb packages.

☞ sale without reserve.

fe9-3t-b56 GRUBB & GILBERT, Auctioneers, 104 Lake street.

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING!

STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD!

At Metropolitan Hall,

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RUMSEY & NEWCOMB'S CAMPBELL MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND. Organized in 1856–8.

SIXTEEN STAR PERFORMERS!

The Company is composed of the first order of Talent—gentlemen of versatile and artistic qualifications, selected from the Star Performers of the country, containing in one organization the best Negro Delineators and Comedians, the most pleasing and best Vocalists and Balladists, the most distinguished and best Instrumentalists and Dancers, at present engaged in the Ethiopian profession; and the CAMPBELLS now, as ever, offer a challenge to the world to compete with them!

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½.

P. A. CLARK,

fe9-5-b51 Agent and Business Director.

1858. Church Almanacs for 1858.

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Third night of the eminent Tragedian,

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in Shakspeare's magnificent Tragedy of that name, his personation of which was so favorably received on his first appearance.

☞ One of our best critics speaks thus: "I consider Mr. Stark the very best Shakspearian actor living, since the demise of Hamblin and Booth."

Iago.........Mr Hanchett

Overture.........By the Orchestra.

LITTLE FODDLEKINS

Will make its second appearance.

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Prices of Admission:

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LEVI J. NORTH.........Manager & Proprietor
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Second night of the great Equestrian Eastern Spectacle of

TIMOUR, THE TARTAR;

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Agil a Prisoner—Grand Tournament—Combat between Sanballet and Kerim—Death of Kerim's Horse—Escape of Agil—Scaling of the Walls—Zoulac and Agil's Ride up the Cataract—Grand Battle and Overthrow of the Tyrant Timour.

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☞ In rehearsal, THE FALL OF DELHI; or, The Massacre in India.

PRICES REDUCED, to suit the times.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents; Family Circle, 15 cents; Orchestra and Arm Chairs, 50 cents; Lower Private Boxes, $5; Upper Private Boxes, $4.

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BY HIS PUPILS,

AT LIGHT GUARD HALL,

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The Chicago Light Guard

WILL GIVE THEIR

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL AT

LIGHT GUARD HALL,

On Monday Evening, February 22d, 1858.

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Tickets $5, including Supper and Carriages. To be had at the Tremont House, Briggs House, Richmond House, Martin's Hotel, of any member of the corps, and at the door. Messrs. Grant Brothers & Drake, of the Tremont House, will furnish the Supper.

Carriage Bell at McCarty's Livery Stable, in alley rear of Tremont House.

☞ Music by the full Light Guard Band. fe2-3w-b6

First Anniversary Ball

—OF—

CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY,

—AT—

THE LIGHT GUARD HALL,

February 16th, 1858.

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☞ Military are requested to appear in uniform.

Carriages at Edward Price's stable, corner of Lake street and Wabash Avenue. Will close on the 15th at noon.

ja29-td*

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THIS SPACIOUS HALL (LATE BELL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE), corner of State and Randolph streets, is now to rent for Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Meetings, Drills, &c., with or without the Refreshment and Ante-rooms adjoining. Apply to SAMUEL S. PARKER, House and Lost Baggage agent, at the Hall, or at 48 Michigan Avenue. ja19-1m-140

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ja29-1m-190

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☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

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ja28-6m-185

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AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Real Estate Agents, 104 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn, have large and commodious rooms for the sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, and Merchandise of every description. Will also attend to Buying and Selling Real Estate.

Strict attention given to out-door sales, and advances made. mh9-1y

BY GRUBB & GILBERT,

104 LAKE STREET.

Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 10 A. M.,

We will sell at our Sales-room,

104......Lake Street......104

A large assortment of Household Goods, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, of every description. Also, elegant French Plate and other Mirrors—Gilt and Mahogany Frame.

fe8-2 GRUBB & GILBERT, Auctioneers, 104 Lake street.

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Piano Fortes, and all kinds of merchandise.

☞ Auction Sales every day. oc3

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Sales-room, 76 Dearborn st.

Large Stock of Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 10 A. M., AT HOPKINS & SUIT'S STORE,

187......South Water Street......187

We shall sell, without reserve,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MESSRS. HOPKINS & SUIT, 187 South Water street.

Consisting of barrels of Old Bourbon Whisky, Old Monongahela Rye Whisky, Old Rye Whisky, Old Black Cherry Brandy, Muscat, Sweet Malaga and Old Port Wine, Pure Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Schnapps, baskets of Champagne, Spanish Cigars, Fine Cut and other brands Cigars, smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Brooms, &c.

Terms of sale—All sums under $100, cash; over $100 and under $300, 60 days; over $300, 90 days, approved indorsed notes negotiable and payable at Bank.

fe8-3t-b31 W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TERRA JAPONICA.—BY THE TON, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., ja23 Wholesale Druggists, 76 Lake street.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning ..... Feb. 9, 1858.

The Bets Decided—Pay over the Stakes.

Bets were freely made during the Presidential election that Kansas would not be made a slave State. Buchanan men bet that it would not—Fremont men that it would. Who shall decide the bet? We will leave it to Buchanan himself. In his special message, sent in to Congress last Tuesday, he declares that "*Kansas is at this moment as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.*" And to clinch this statement he immediately adds: "Slavery can never be prohibited, except by means of a Constitutional provision, and in "no other manner." The Lecompton Constitution guarantees slavery in Kansas forever.

Republicans who have wagers pending, should claim their money. Stake holders should pass it over without further delay. The question is decided by the highest authority—by the Democratic President himself.

A Transcendent Message.

Prominent Republican lawyers in Washington believe the late Message of Buchanan to Congress, to be a transcendent document! The President admits, and, indeed, boasts, that he has used and is using the army to put down the people of Kansas, whom he declares in "rebellion." He declares the people would long ago have subverted the "government" of the invaders but for the troops. They could not have done this unless the opponents of that pretended government comprised the great body of the people. To assume the arbitrary power to proclaim a territory in rebellion, and then to wage a civil war upon it, is not within the constitutional right of the President. As he says he is going on to do the same thing, it becomes important to notice that this deliberate waging of war against a portion of the people, without the authority of Congress is treason. It is a great fallacy to suppose that only the people can commit treason. It may be, and it much oftener is committed by rulers themselves. The only question in this case is, whether the troops have fired on the people, burnt and destroyed property, and done other acts which mark a condition of flagrant war. They have for three years stood behind and protected others who committed these outrages; but these things are approaching an end.

The Lecompton Message.

We make room in this issue for BUCHANAN'S Salmon, if not transcendent message to Congress on Kansas. We have no apologies to offer for inserting its pollutions so long, as its material points have already appeared in our telegraphic columns. We will not stop to confront in detail the statements contained in the message, as the ground has been gone over pretty thoroughly, in other articles which have appeared in these columns for a week past.

The burden of the President's cry is the Topeka Constitution; which is all a ruse! It was necessary to say something, and he thought by pitching into Gen. Jim Lane, the Topekaites, and the New England Aid Societies, he could raise sufficient smoke to cover the stupendous fraud contained in the Lecompton Constitution. But he labors in vain. He can't quench the remembrance of the wrongs and outrages perpetrated upon the men of the North—the representatives of Free Labor and Free Institutions, by special pleading, or federal soldiers. It is of no use to talk about New England Aid Societies; long enough before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise bill was dreamed of, deep laid conspiracies extend to give Kansas to the slave power; meetings were held in Missouri, looking to this object; and the "blue lodges" were organized before Jim Lane or Eli Thayer stirred a finger. But the President does not a word of reproof for the "border ruffians," or military organizations from the Southern States, who, at one time, ravaged and plundered in Kansas.

The question comes a long well, at the wide-chasm of the Free State men in not voting for delegates to the convention in June 1857. He says the act for the election of delegates was "so fair in its provisions as to say that even persons not legislative body for a similar purpose." But he fails to state how this law was carried out. Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, his own officers have told the story, which he now vainly attempts to disprove. "The law ordered a fair vote, fairly registered and fairly counted." Free State men, who had registered, found their names not on the registers, when they came to vote. Free State men were shot down at the polls, and their votes were not counted by the Commissioners, refused to recognize the Free State men in them, and these "the people were deprived of their right." But BUCHANAN carefully omitts to forget all these facts! Slavery men, who were in the Territory, when it was made a slave State, formed but a small minority of the people! Free State men, who had come to Kansas, when it was made free, formed a majority of the people! BUCHANAN will go down to the grave with the execrations of all good men upon him.

Going with the Tide of the Majority.

From the time of Jefferson down to the time of Fremont, it was a Democratic principle that the will of the majority should rule; but it is so no longer. The central organ of the Democratic party—the Washington Union—says it is done coming of "submitting to a factious minority."

Along side, with the foregoing opinion of the "will of the majority," with which the country is now rife on the subject of Kansas" is the following from the Washington Union:

"But if they do hold, that the political opinions of the President are those of the majority of the people, we happen to be furnished with proof that it does enjoy the confidence of President Buchanan. His entire Cabinet, thirty-two Senators, and one hundred and forty members of the House of Congress, and the entire Democratic party, are with him on the question of the Lecompton Constitution, which Constitution and political faith thus is now the political creed of the majority of the people of Kansas. Why! Because, it is supposed, it is the political faith of the people of Kansas. Why! Because, it is supposed, it is the political faith of the majority of the people of the United States, to be just what the President and his Cabinet, thirty-two Senators, and one hundred and fifty members of Congress, and the entire Democratic party, are with him on the question of the Lecompton Constitution, which Constitution and political faith thus is now the political creed of the majority

Special Notices.

There is an article selling throughout the country that has attained the widest celebrity ever known as a remedy for Liver Complaints. We have reference to Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy, that has performed cures almost too great to believe, were it not for the undoubted evidence that accompany the testimonials. It is, in truth, the greatest remedy known for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, and general debility that ever affects the bodies of our most eminent physicians.

Dr. Sanford has been for a long time one of the eminent physicians of New York, and it is said most of his cases were treated with the Invigorator with such invariable success that he has been induced to offer it as a family medicine, and let the world have the benefit of his discovery. If those who are troubled with debility, head-ache, languor, or slow, lingering fever, will try a bottle, we think they might have physicians' bills, and days, perhaps years of suffering. (See advertisement.) fe3-dlm

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters correct the appetite, impart a tone to the system, force off the bile and all impure secretions, regulate the bowels, give us strength of body and vigor of mind. For Dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, they are the wonder of the afflicted. In all cases of flatulency, dizziness, prostration, great fatigue and general inability, it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without Hostetter's Bitters. They require no spirits. Sold in full quart bottles by Druggists and dealers generally.

$1,000 Reward.—Having purchased of Dr. [illegible] the only recipe which Dr. James uses in preparing the Extract of Cannabis Indica, for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Colds, Coughs and General Debility, and having greatly improved the same by incorporating with it other potent vegetable agents, [illegible] will furnish a more speedy relief and cure in [illegible] as well as in cases of bronchial affections, I have offered the above reward to any one who will [illegible] cannot be cured by the preparation now made at No. 141 State street, Chicago, in a more speedy and permanent manner than by the old mixture. I have both on hand.

DR. G. S. GILBERT,
141 State street, Chicago.

N. B.—Dr. James is fully satisfied that such is the case, and hence it is that he is making such a fuss in the papers; [illegible] bottle, and if that is not sufficient to show all that I am [illegible] a better article, I will, when desired, send with each bottle (free of charge) Dr. James' own recipe, with directions as used by himself.

DR. GILBERT.

To Cure a Cold—A Recipe that Rarely ever Fails.—Now, while winter, with its burthen of Colds and Coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will relieve such visitations should be highly prized, and will [illegible] the world of this calamity will do to try it—[illegible] Take a double dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and a [illegible] will give greater relief than any other medicine we ever tried, for we have rarely to repeat the dose to be entirely free from cough, and as soon as the lungs have time to throw off the diseased matter, the cure is complete. As a family medicine, for the cure of Bowel Diseases, Worms, Derangement of the Stomach and Liver, we can recommend it knowingly. (See advertisement.)

Artificial Legs.—D. Cowles & Co., Proprietors and Manufacturers of Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg—the best and most perfect Leg ever invented. The first premium, medal and diploma awarded by the Cook County Agricultural Society, held at Chicago in the Fall of 1857. Patent granted Sept. 25th, 1856. Manufactory, 194 Lake street, corner of Wells, Room No. 18, Merchants Exchange. P. O. Box 3[illegible]. de27-ly

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. Prepared by Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., New York City. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

To Married Ladies they are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Notice.—They should not be used during Pregnancy, as miscarriage would certainly result therefrom. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail by enclosing $1 to the General Agent.

R. B. HUTCHINGS,
General Agent for the United States,
165 Broadway, New York.

FENTON & ROBINSON, 12 South Water st.,
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SOLLER, SMITH & CO.,
FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, 100 Randolph st.,
Wholesale Agents for Chicago.

Doctor Thomson's Grand Anatomical, Pathological, Surgical and Microscopic Museum, adjoins the office, on the same floor, at 220 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These museums are from Mons. Talbert's Grand Anatomical Museum in Paris, and have been obtained at great expense. Ladies admitted exclusively on Wednesdays only, from [illegible]. In the evening, admission as usual. Admission 25 cents. Dr. Thomson's patients admitted free of charge. Boys and children never admitted.

Professor Haskell's Electric Oil.—A supply of this wonderful and celebrated remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Deafness, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Humors and Sores, relieving all pains in from five to twenty minutes. For Chronic Bad Joints, it has no equal or rival. Thousands of certificates of its remarkable cures all over the land, stamp it as the only real remedy for the suffering and afflicted. Messrs. Peyton & Bobbins, Wholesale Druggists, 20 Water street, Chicago, are its agents here. For sale at retail by all Druggists. By everything else, this one got one paper and be relieved.

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. The attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Eating Houses, Caterers for Clubs, Mess-rooms, and Private Families, is recommended to a trial of Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce. This condiment by its own merit has attained the highest rank as a piquant, palatable, and wholesome Sauce, applicable to soup, fish, hot and cold joints, game, &c., and is extensively used in all quarters of the globe.

[illegible] "imitations" on both sides of the Atlantic [illegible] of its merits; and the fact that it received the only medal awarded to foreign Sauces at the New York Exhibition attests the estimation in which it is held by those [illegible] with special reference to their ability to judge of the quality of similar articles of table use. And being the [illegible] in the market, unprincipled parties are offering for sale spurious Sauces by slightly varying the spelling of "Lea & Perrins," only proprietors of the Genuine [illegible]. A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipment from England.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
405 Broadway, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins.

Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College. Points one of the best institutions in the country, and the very best place for young men to spend their winter evenings. P. R. Spencer's Writing Classes are now in progress. Gentlemen can enter at any time, day or evening. Ladies' Class from 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement in another column. Rooms, 46 Clark street, opposite [illegible]

Educational.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S
CHAIN OF
National Mercantile Colleges,
LOCATED AT:

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The Faculty of this institution is composed entirely of practical business men, who have no superior in their profession. P. R. Spencer, the author of the "Spencerian System of Penmanship," has charge of the Writing Department.

A scholarship issued from the Chicago College will be good in the Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany, and vice versa. Scholarships for full mercantile course, including Penmanship, [illegible] Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M., 1½ to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. Diploma awarded Graduates. Pupils can enter at any time. For further information please call at College Rooms, or send for catalogue of 32 pages.

BRYANT & STRATTON,
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Spencer's Mercantile Academy,
LOCATION: [illegible] BLOCK,
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S. L. SPENCER..........PRINCIPAL.
Instructor in Business and Ornamental Penmanship,
[illegible]
Instructor in the Science of Accounts..........ISAAC GARRETT.

REFERENCES.

[illegible]

RE-OPENING OF
Mirasole's Dancing Academy.
S. G. MIRASOLE, IN RETURNING [illegible] begs leave to announce that he has re-opened his Dancing Academy, at the [illegible]
S. Mirasole takes pleasure in referring to all his former pupils for the advancement which he has given during a long experience in [illegible]
[illegible]
Private Soirees to be attended by Madame Mirasole, to [illegible] be received by the [illegible]
Private String Music furnished for Parties.
[illegible] apply at the Academy, from 10 to 1, [illegible]

B-R-O-N-C-H-I-A-L
T-R-O-C-H-E-S
[illegible] Cures Coughs and Voice. Lozenges, [illegible]
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS
[illegible]

B-O-S-T-O-N

Building Business Blocks.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD ANNOUNCE [illegible]
[illegible] BLOCKS TO GRADE,
[illegible]

DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING..........FEBRUARY 9.

The President's Message on the Lecompton Constitution.

The following is the special message of the President, which accompanied the Lecompton Constitution, transmitted to Congress on the 2d inst:

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1858.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received from Mr. Calhoun, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the Constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State." In compliance with this request I herewith transmit to Congress for its action, the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, the 14th ult., by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided by the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in States. This presents no adequate idea of the state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the government; but between those who are loyal to the government, and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial government established by Congress.

This government would long since have been subverted had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period, a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head, of most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly denounced and defied, the government to which they owe allegiance and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature are in session.

It appears by reference to Secretary Stanton's communication to Gen. Cass, on the 9th of December last, that "the important step of calling the legislature together, was taken after Governor Walker had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on the 21st inst could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them opportunities, if in the majority, of making Kansas a Free State, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is, that until the present moment, the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitutional government.

This Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress.

It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a separate government within its limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principle if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy. From this statement of facts the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government authorized by Congress, have refused to vote for the delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and also, afterwards, on the question of slavery submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other constitution than that framed at Topeka. Had the whole Lecompton Constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because if successful they would thus have removed the obstacles out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon the consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation or to adopt the necessary measure to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress. That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without an enabling act of Congress, to form a State Constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free" in framing their constitution "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way; subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame the Constitution in their own way, without express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction of terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt, not their own way, but the way which Congress might prescribe. It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary, first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from Territorial dependence, and establish a State Government. For this purpose the Territorial Legislature, in 1855, passed a law for taking the sense of the Territory upon the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution. At the general election to be held in October, 1856, the "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a Constitution.

It is true that at this election the enemies of the Territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a Constitution of their own for subverting the Territorial government. In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of the Convention, the Territorial Legislature, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. Every *bona fide* citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, and who had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to a vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States and Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of qualified voters, and pursuant thereof nine thousand two hundred and fifty one voters were registered.

The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout the whole Union, however, and wherever a free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency; and absentees are as much bound under the Constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

It may also be observed that at this period any hopes, if such had existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Congress must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had been admitted to a seat, and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all the difficulties of Kansas—this the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws and unite with its friends in framing a State Constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to the lawful authority and vote at the election for delegates may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived. It is a disregard and violation of law which has for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its government; it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law. Should a general spirit [illegible] prevail, this will prove fatal to us [illegible], and should we not loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case would indeed be hopeless. The enemies of Territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for the delegates to the Convention, not because from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had determined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization and defeat the establishment of any other Constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was, therefore, suffered to pass by default; but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never justly complain. From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton Convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and invested with power to frame a Constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas; but in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small republics of ancient times, people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot; and if people will refuse the exercise of it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated. The Kansas Convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a Constitution, and having completed the work, finally adjourned on the 7th of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this Constitution to the popular vote, but did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or slave State to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy.

It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Gov. Walker in general terms in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact, the general provisions of recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution. I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act the Kansas Convention were bound to submit this all important question of slavery to the people.

It was never my opinion, however, that independently of this act they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to a popular vote in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of our republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions and which is every day carried into practice—that the people have a right to delegate to the representatives chosen by themselves their sovereign power to frame a Constitution, enact laws, and perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subject to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner which they might think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the Convention to submit the Constitution to a popular vote, but this they have not done.

The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas Constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their Constitution or laws according to their own pleasure. The question of Slavery was submitted to the election of the people on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka Constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore the peace of the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default. I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday in January, and that they did on that day vote under the Lecompton Constitution, for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress and members of the Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and formally abandoned, and this will go far towards a final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas.

If frauds have been committed at this election by one or both parties, the Legislature and people of Kansas, under their Constitution, know how to redress themselves and punish these detestable but two common crimes without outside interference. The people of Kansas have then, "in their own way, and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government, have submitted the all important question of Slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member of Congress, members of the State Legislature and other State officers," and they now ask admission into the the Union under this constitution, republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created.

For my own part I am decidedly in favor of its admission and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention, sanctioned by the organic act, which declares, in express language, in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, leaving the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence throughout the country. It is proper that I should refer to the election held under the act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday of January, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character.

The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved strange inconsistencies. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution were at the same time and place recognizing its valid existence in the most solid and authentic manner by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election. As a question of expediency, after right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole country that will result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters that may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the admission, and that fine territory, hitherto torn by dissension, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and comfort which follow agriculture and mechanical industry. The people, then, will be sovereign, and can regulate their affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission.

The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands just as well for a hundred as for ten years. These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized in some form by every State constitution, and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in its bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people," and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform and abolish their form of government, in such a manner as they may think proper.

The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by a previous Constitution. If therefore, a provision changing the Constitution of Kansas after the year 1864 could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such change previous to that period [illegible], it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may at its first session, submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the *Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore, at this moment, as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.* Without this the equality of the sovereign States comprising the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a Territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly one half the members of the confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas, except through the means of a constitutional provision; and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, as by admitting her into the Union under her present Constitution. On the other hand, should Congress reject the Constitution under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before, if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the Convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the Constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might, as they claim, have stricken Slavery from the Constitution, should not reject the State because Slavery remains in the Constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever before assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas-Nebraska act would have put a final end to the agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect will settle the question. Should agitation be again revived—should the people of sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change their present Constitution if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not of right, a small difference of time, one way or the other, is not of the least importance, when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the revival of the slavery agitation. In considering this question it should never be forgotten that, in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may effect a few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have, from the beginning, resisted the Constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the Constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union where slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union will restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of that Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of public attention, and have sadly affected the relations of the people of the States with each other and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union.

Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized, and would soon die away; for want of outside aliment; and then every difficulty could be settled by the ballot box. Besides, and no trifling consideration, I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and employ them on a service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to maintain the existence of the Territorial Government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered at least two thousand regular troops, under the command of General Harney, necessary. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved very heavy expense to the Government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be occasion there for the troops. I have thus performed my duty in this important question under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and to the country. My public life will terminate in a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen. The dark and ominous clouds, now impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe will be dissipated, with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if she should be rejected, I greatly fear these clouds will become darker and more ominous than ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

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The clearness and perfection of these Glasses, and the scientific principles on which they are ground, are such that they never fail to relieve persons with sore or inflamed eyes, preserve and strengthen the eyesight of the young and aged [illegible]. Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, &c., always kept on hand in great variety.

Advice and consultation on diseased eyes, free.

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The prices for my different qualities of Spectacles are as follows: Fine Pebble or Crystal Glasses set in fine gold bows, $12, $10 and $8; in silver bows $, 4, and 3 dollars; in steel bows, $4, 3, 2 and 1 dollar a pair. By including one of the above sums, together with a [illegible] in your (registered) letter, you will receive by return mail a pair of spectacles or eye glasses of the quality you paid for, and of the proper power to suit your sight.

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30,000 Acres Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BY AUTHORITY of the County Court of McLean county, will offer for sale at public auction, in tracts and quantities (not less than 40 acres) to suit purchasers present, and no bid to be received for a less price than the appraised value of the tract offered, on

Monday, February 15th, 1858,

at the Court House in the city of Bloomington, county of McLean, and State of Illinois, about

30,000 ACRES VALUABLE PRAIRIE LANDS,

situated in and belonging to the county of McLean above said.

The terms of sale will be one-fifth of the purchase money [illegible]

TITLES.

Titles to said lands are direct from the General Land Office to the State of Illinois, and from the State to said county of McLean.

Lists and numbers of said Lands may be seen at the County Clerk's office of said county.

[illegible]

A. J. MERRIMAN,
County Judge of said county.
Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1858.

Valuable Property for Sale.

A STEAM SAW MILL, SITUATED ON the bank of the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, in complete order, [illegible]

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Prairie du Chien, Jan. 25, 1858.

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Dry Goods.

Fresh Goods at Low Prices.

T. B. CARTER & CO.,

Having just completed their Stock, will offer the balance of their

WINTER DRESS GOODS AND SILKS
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Their Stock of Housekeeping Goods
is the best in the city and are offered at LOW PRICES.
GOODS ALL FRESH AND WARRANTED DRY.
Terms exclusively Cash.
136 Lake Street.

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CHOICE, NOVEL, and DESIRABLE
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To which will be added the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON, on the arrival of each steamer.

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THIRTY DAYS' SALE AT RUINOUS PRICES!
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ONE DOLLAR PLAID SILKS,
For Fifty Cents.
TWELVE SHILLING BROCADE SILKS,
For Six Shillings.
THIRTY-FIVE DOLLAR RICH SILKS,
For Twenty Dollars.
TEN SHILLING FRENCH MERINOES,
For Six Shillings.
TWO SHILLING FRENCH DUCALES,
For One Shilling.
FIFTEEN CENT DELAINES,
For Six Pence.
TWENTY DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS,
For Twelve Dollars.
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS,
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Embroideries and Laces — All at Half Price.
$1 COLLARS, FOR 50 CENTS.
Two Dollar Collars, for One Dollar.
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STACY & THOMAS'
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600 Bales Batting,
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Great Sacrifice in
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

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WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY days their entire stock of
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Has now in Store a complete assortment of
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REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
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ARMLETS,
GAITERS,
MITTENS, &C., &C.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,
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N. B.—Particular attention paid to the [illegible] trade. Country merchants [illegible]

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HIGGINBOTHAM & WHITE
Will offer their entire stock
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SIDEBOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES,
DINING ROOM CHAIRS,
Painted and Enamelled Suits,
FRENCH OVAL MIRRORS,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
Counterpanes, Pillows, Sheets, &c.
AND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
MEDIUM AND COMMON FURNITURE.

As we MANUFACTURE a large portion of our stock, we can afford to sell for the present, at

Less than Auction Prices,
Besides guaranteeing the quality of every article.
Orders by Mail
WILL BE FILLED AT FIRST COST PRICES.

Purchasers are invited to call and satisfy themselves that this is an opportunity not often afforded them.

J. E. & H. N. PARSONS,
Second Door East of Briggs House.

CURTAIN GOODS,
At Cost!
WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
CURTAIN
MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS
WHICH WE OFFER
At Cost Prices, for Cash,
—AT—
188 Lake Street, Chicago.
BROWN & HILLIARD.

197 Lake Street. 197
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
FURNITURE
AT MODERATE PRICES
JOHN WEST.
ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
MAHOGANY BEDSTEADS,
WALNUT BEDSTEADS,
CHESNUT BEDSTEADS,
CHERRY BEDSTEADS,
MAPLE BEDSTEADS.
JOHN WEST.
Enameled Chamber Suits,
New and Beautiful Designs.
ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, MAHOGANY BUREAUS
WALNUT BUREAUS, CHESNUT BUREAUS.
John West.
WARDROBES.
ROSEWOOD WASHSTANDS,
MAHOGANY WASHSTANDS,
WALNUT WASHSTANDS,
CHERRY WASHSTANDS,
WHITEWOOD WASHSTANDS
JOHN WEST.
Extension Tables—Oak, Walnut & Mahogany
BEDDING.
SPRING MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,
EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES,
HUSK MATTRESSES, COTTON MATTRESSES,
SEA GRASS MATTRESSES.
BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, COMFORTERS, SHEETS, AND BLANKETS.
JOHN WEST.
PARLOR SUITS—ROSEWOOD & BROCATELLE.
SOFAS, CHAIRS, TETES,
ROCKERS, TABLES, STANDS, ETAGERES,
WHATNOTS, MATSTANDS,
SIDEBOARDS, OTTOMANS, DIVANS
JOHN WEST.
BOOK-CASES, SECRETARIES
A Large Variety of
CURTAIN SHADES.
JOHN WEST, 197 Lake Street.

CHAINS—40 CASKS COIL & BRIGHT [illegible]
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

E. F. JAMES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 58 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

AUGUSTUS HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
GALESBURG..........ILLINOIS.

J. F. CLARKSON..........LAMBERT TREE.
CLARKSON & TREE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW; OFFICE IN the corner room of Portland Block, over D. B. Cooke & Co.'s Book Store.
Advertising business prosecuted.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TEMPLETON & KINNEY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Pomeroy's Building (up stairs), South Water street, near Clark.

C. E. DOLE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 138 South Water street, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

SAWYER & BELLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Nos. 222 and 226 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

BETTS, HELLER & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 18 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

HALL, ENGLISH & HENDERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STORAGE and Forwarding, Quindaro, Kansas.
References—Cushing, King & Degrow, 10 Warren st., New York; Simmons & Leadbeater, Forwarders, St. Louis.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 River street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing & Co.,
St. Louis.
CLINTON BRIGGS,
THOS. HERMANS,
Chicago.

W. SCOTT STEWART..........JULIUS A. DURKEE
STEWART & DURKEE,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 47 North Water street, Chicago.
Refer to E. F. Carver, Esq., Cashier Marine Bank; Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Co., Exchange Bank; G. D. Archer, Esq., Cashier Atlantic Bank, New York City.
J. A. DURKEE,
Commission Merchant, No. 1 [illegible] St., New York City.

E. P. CULVER..........C. E. CULVER
Culver & Co.,
COMMISSION DEALERS IN GRAIN, Flour, Pork, and all kinds of Produce, 156 South Water street.
Liberal cash advances made on consignment for sale or on storage.

W. W. & R. M. MITCHELL,
(FORMERLY R. M. MITCHELL & CO.)
AGENTS FOR BUYING AND SELLING PRODUCE, on Commission, Nos. 214 and 216 South Water street, Chicago.
N. B.—South Water street has been re-numbered. Our old Nos. were 152 and 154.
We receive consignments of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Dried Fruit, Cheese, &c., upon which we make liberal Cash Advances. We also receive orders to buy Grain and Provisions.

PHILLIPS, HUNT & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Railroad and Transportation Agents, and Wharf Boat Proprietors, Cairo, Ill.
Will make Cash Advances on Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce shipped through them to New Orleans.
Mark Goods [illegible] to our care.
References—Messrs Reynolds, Ely & Co.,
J. H. Dunham & Co., } Chicago.
G. G. Wicker & Co.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, AND OTHER PRODUCE,
On Commission, at No. 146 South Water, corner Clark street, Chicago.

A. L. GRIFFEN,
Produce Commission Merchant,
NO. 13 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.
Also, Agent for the sale of
VERMONT ROOFING SLATE,
Which will make a Fire-Proof Roof.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:
Chas. T. Coit, Cashier International Bank, Buffalo.
A. F. Dickinson, Produce Merchant, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS PICKERING & CO.,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, up stairs in Illinois Central R. R. Freight Depot, Chicago.

JAMES T. SANGER..........W. W. MITCHELL.
SANGER & MITCHELL,
(Successors to W. W. & R. M. Mitchell.)
AGENTS FOR BUYING AND SELLING Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Dried Fruit, Cheese, &c., on commission. Nos. 214 & 216 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—This street has been re-numbered—old Nos. were 152 and 154.

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,
STORAGE AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS and Dealers in Salt, Water Lime, &c., corner South Water and Franklin sts.

P. ARNOLD & CO.,
NO. 55 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
Mathematical, Optical and Surveying Instruments, Levels, Transits, Compasses, &c., made and repaired.

D. P. BUFFUM,
MERCHANT TAILOR, 145 LAKE ST., up stairs Chicago Ill.

SOCKER, INNIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND Dealers in Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c., No. 11 South Water street.

E. W. WARNER,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE Dealer in Brooms and Brushes, Broom Handles, Broom Brush, and all kinds of Broom Material.
370 & 372 North Franklin street,
CHICAGO.

A. THOMPSON,
[LATE 24 DEARBORN STREET,]
MERCHANT TAILOR, 323 S. CLARK Street, Chicago, Ill.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN'S
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 23 South Water street, where may be found all varieties and kinds of Papers, and the largest stock west of New York, for sale at a slight advance from Eastern prices. New Goods arriving daily.

CHARLES W. COLSON,
SILVER PLATER, BELL HANGER AND Locksmith, at the old stand of Foot & Colson, No. 88 Randolph street, Chicago. Every description of Plating for builders, carriage and harness makers. Carriage Lamps, Door Plates, Knobs, Bell Pulls, Lightning Rod Points, Gilding and Alterations, of all the latest styles and patterns, kept constantly on hand and made to order.

GEO. T. ABBEY.
[illegible]..........LAKE STREET..........[illegible]
MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER and Dealer in Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Knives, Gun Makers' Material and Sporting Apparatus of all kinds. Hazard's Powder, All Grains, St. Louis [illegible] and [illegible] Fuse, wholesale and retail.
N.B.—Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.

BUTZ & SCHIPPER,
NO. 182 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLS, Call the attention of cash and prompt time buyers to their extensive and well selected stock of American, English and German HARDWARE, Cutlery, Tools, Nails, Glass, &c. Being agents for several Manufacturing Houses in the Eastern States, as well as in Europe, we are able to offer more than usual inducements to the Hardware and country trade in general, and solicit a share of their patronage.
BUTZ & SCHIPPER, 182 Lake st.

W. S. BAYLESS..........JOHN S. COLEMAN.
BAYLESS & COLEMAN,
ARCHITECTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS, No. 137 Randolph street, (4th story,) Chicago, Ill. Plans, Specifications, Detailed Drawings and Estimates of Public and Private Buildings, Stores and Churches carefully prepared.

PAINTING.
F. E. Rigby & Son,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHADE PAINTING, 88 Randolph street. Whitewashing and Wall Coloring.

CLARENDON HOUSE,
Randolph Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING RETAKEN this well-known House, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago, and the travelling public generally, that he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers, at prices to correspond with the times.

His table will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains shall be spared to make it a comfortable and desirable home both to the citizen and the traveler.

J. F. HILL.
Chicago, Dec. 22, 1857.

JOHN W. MAGILL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
U. S. Commissioner for the Northern District of Illinois.
—AND—
Commissioner of Deeds
For the States and Territories of the U. States.
No. 2[illegible] South Clark street, (up stairs.)
Conveyancing in all its branches attended to.

A. M. Taylor & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Dimension & Rubble Stone,
FROM JO[illegible]
Chicago Office and Yard, Charles street, between Van Buren and Harrison street, west side of South Branch.

FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
Chicago..........Illinois.

BAGS AND SACKS, OF EVERY VARIETY and description, furnished upon the shortest notice, and neatly printed with appropriate brands.
NELSON FARWELL.

NEW LUNCHEON ESTABLISHMENT,
163..........Randolph Street..........163
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HALL.

LUNCHEON IN EUROPEAN STYLE, every day and evening, at all hours. [illegible]
EDWARD RITSCHER.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1857.

CASH ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS to [illegible]

GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER BELTING & PACKING, for sale [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois.
[illegible]

WILLIAM C. YOUNG..........[illegible]
S. M. WILLARD & YOUNG,
BANKERS, AND EXCHANGE, STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS. Dealers in Passage Tickets and Land Warrants. No. 49 Clark street, Chicago.

BANK OF STERLING.
B. G. WHEELER & CO. BANKERS, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE, Sterling, Ill.
Prompt attention given to Collections and remittances.
We refer to Exchange Bank; Messrs. E. I. Tinkham & Co., Bankers, F. G. Adams, Esq.

A. T. SHERMAN & CO.,
Late Bowen & Kingsbury.
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
46 Clark street.
Deposits received and interest paid on Special Deposits. Gold and Silver, Land Warrants and Exchange on the East bought and sold. The highest price paid for uncurrent money.

LANE, SANFORD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO DICKERMAN WHEELER & CO., Bankers, Rockford, Illinois.
Collections made and remitted promptly, at current rates of Exchange.
Refer to—Ocean Bank, New York; Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, Boston; Exchange Bank, Chicago.

J. M. ADSIT'S
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 38 Clark street, Chicago.
Deposits received and interest allowed on time deposits. Sight Exchange on New York and Boston for sale. Collections made on Eastern, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky funds.
First class paper discounted.
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.
Illinois & Michigan Canal Scrip wanted.
Prompt attention given to collections.

G. C. WHITNEY & SON,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 38 Clark street, Chicago. Dealers in Eastern and Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money bought and sold. Premiums paid on City and Eastern Bank Notes. Particular attention given to collections on specie funds. Passage certificates from Liverpool to Chicago.

Particular attention given to the negotiation of time notes and Bills of Exchange. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment. Monies invested in Real Estate, and all other transactions in a general Banking and Commission business.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS, 19 WILLIAM Street, New York.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on commission, at the Stock Board; to the negotiating and purchase of Business Paper and Loans; to buying and selling Exchange and Uncurrent Money; to the collection and prompt remittance of dividends, and to the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage business.

Money received on deposit, payable on demand and interest allowed.

For parties desiring it, we will make investments in such securities as in our judgment will be safest and most profitable.

All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt and faithful attention.

LUDLOW PATTON,
A. R. HUTCHINSON.

REFERENCES.

The Union, Broadway and Ocean Banks, New York; Geo. P. Bissell & Co. and Jas. L. Howard & Co., Hartford, Ct.; Griggs & Co., Officer & Brother, Philo Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Baker,
STOCK AND COLLECTION OFFICE, NO. 9 Congress street, Boston.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold in BOSTON, New York and Philadelphia, on commission, and without extra charge. Collections made in all parts of the United States and the Provinces, on the most favorable terms. Collections payable in Boston, remitted for on the day of payment at current rates. Notes and Loans negotiated. Land Warrants bought and sold at current rates. Careful and prompt attention given to orders per mail or express.

UHRLAUB, SATTLER & CO.,
BANKERS,
23..........Lasalle Street..........23

E. D. TAYLOR..........S. KREIGH
TAYLOR & KREIGH,
BANKERS,
154..........Lake Street..........154
[illegible]

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND LIBERAL Accommodations granted to Depositors.
COLLECTIONS MADE AND REMITTED
At Current Rates of Exchange.

P. WOODWARD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND LIBERAL accommodations extended to customers.
Interest allowed on special Deposits.
Collections made and promptly remitted at current rate of exchange.
Exchange on the principal Eastern cities at lowest current rates.
Loans negotiated on Real Estate Security for one or more years.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO.,
ROCKFORD..........ILLINOIS;
ROBERTSON, EELLS & CO.,
DIXON..........ILLINOIS;
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.

Willard, Alexander & Co.,
50..........CLARK STREET..........50
Bank of Deposit, Collection and Exchange.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON THE USUAL terms. Collections on the Eastern and throughout the Western States and Territories. Exchange on the East and West, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1857.

Hoffman & Gelpcke, Bankers,
CHICAGO.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal accommodations granted to Depositors, independent of the use of the money market.

EXCHANGE and letters of credit, in sums to suit, on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE, to Importers, at New York quotations.

TIME LOANS on private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated. Western State, County, City or Railroad Loans negotiated abroad.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN..........OTTO GELPCKE.

Morford Brothers,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Dealer in Land Warrants, corner of Clark and Lake streets.
References: { Charles A. Morford, Esq., New York; Messrs. Carpenter & Vermilye; R. J. Oakley, Esq., Cashier Farmers' & M. Bk., Pa.

THE MERCHANTS
Savings, Loan and Trust Co.
HAVING A CAPITAL OF $500,000 with the privilege to increase the same to $2,000,000, fully paid in, according to the provisions of the Charter, prepared to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal Cities in the United States and Europe, [illegible] The Executive Committee will meet daily at 10 o'clock A. M., and persons applying for Discounts will receive an answer at 3 o'clock P. M.

They will receive Money for Accumulation, allowing Compound Interest thereon, and act as Trustees, [illegible] Collections [illegible]

OFFICE—Corner of La Salle and Water streets.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. B. Ogden,	W. L. Newberry,	Henry Farnham
Jonathan Burr,	B. B. Holt,	J. H. Dunham,
F. S. Conley,	W. E. Doggett,	A. H. Burley,
John H. Foster,	George Steel,	A. B. Russell.

J. H. DUNHAM, President.
W. L. NEWBERRY, V. Pres't.
M. D. BARTLETT, Cashier and Secretary.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
In the City of Chicago,
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1857.—This Institution receives Deposits of One Dollar and upward, from all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and in the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on all sums of Two Dollars and upward to Five Hundred Dollars, and four per cent. on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July.

TRUSTEES—John H. Kinzie, John H. Dunham, Gordon S. Hubbard, Grattan H. Williams, Isaac H. Burch, Alex. C. Coventry, Wm. B. Ogden, Geo. W. Dole, Wm. F. Raymond, John S. Reed, Geo. H. Stanton, G. B. W. Lull, Norman B. Judd.

Office No. 15 State street, between Lake and South Water streets, open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings of each week.

JOHN H. KINZIE, Pres't.
R. B. Kinzie, Cashier.

OFFICER & BROTHER, BANKERS,
154 LAKE STREET (MARINE BANK BUILDING)
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND LIBERAL Accommodations granted to Customers.
Interest allowed on time Deposits. Sight Exchange on all the principal Cities bought and sold.
First Class Notes and Acceptances discounted at all times.
LAND WARRANTS constantly for sale at the lowest Market Price. Twenty Thousand Acres of [illegible] on hand.
Special attention given to collecting in this and adjoining States.

REFERENCES.
Metropolitan Bank, New York; E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; [illegible] Chicago; Dunlevy, Drake & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Physicians, &c.

North Side Dentistry.

DR. GULLICH, DENTIST, OFFICE NO. [illegible] North Clark street, Chicago, Ill., offers his professional services to the citizens of Chicago. [illegible] Particular attention [illegible] to the regulation of children's teeth. Charges moderate.

BOSTON ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTION, for the treatment of Club Feet, Curvatures of the Spine and other deformities of the frame. J. B. Brown, M. D., [illegible]

REMOVAL.—DR. ALLPORT has removed his office and residence [illegible] Presbyterian Church.

FRENCH DENTAL SURGEON.
DOCTOR HENRI BORIOS
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Chicago, [illegible]

EYE AND EAR.
DR. POLLOK, OCULIST AND AURIST, [illegible]

Legal Notices.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE BY Walter F. Briggs in the payment of the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars ... [illegible]

ROBERT A. BAKER, Mortgagee.

Chicago, February 4, 1858.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A. D. 1858. Frederick Olsen vs. Ole Petersen.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Ole Petersen, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court ... [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, A.D. 1858. Orancel S. Hough vs. Charles J. Cusack, Charles J. Cusack and Horace D. Hawkins.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Charles J. Cusack and Horace D. Hawkins, defendants above named ... [illegible]

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1858. Andrew Miller vs. Margaret Miller.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Margaret Miller, defendant above named ... [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A.D. 1858. Peter J. Winje vs. Ole Petersen.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Ole Petersen ... [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said John O. Butler ... [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Frank Valli and John Chappell ... [illegible]

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... [illegible]

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ... [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

Master's Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... [illegible]

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

Master's Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... [illegible]

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

WHEREAS FREDERICK HARDING and Jennie Harding, his wife ... [illegible]

JOHN B. THOMPSON, MELVILLE W. FULLER, Trustees.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS JOHN ROBERT THOMPSON, of the city of Springfield and State of Illinois ... [illegible]

BENJAMIN BLOSSOM.

Publication Notice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss. Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A.D. 1858.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company ... [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

MASTER'S SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS ISAAC SHELBY, JR., DID ... [illegible]

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY will sell, at the Auction Rooms ... [illegible]

J. A. HOTT, Agent.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF OSWEGO,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO 106 South Water Street ... [illegible]

BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH—AT ... [illegible]

TOOTH POWDERS AND WASHES. ... [illegible]

EXCHANGE FOR SALE, ON THE BANK of Commerce, New York ... [illegible]

100 BBLS. BLEACHED WINTER ... [illegible]

SYRINGES, BREAST PUMPS, NIPPLE ... [illegible]

SYRINGES—INDIA RUBBER, GLASS ... [illegible]

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE,

GAS, STEAM FITTING,

AND

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54...LA SALLE STREET...54

CHICAGO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF **Gas Fixtures,** From the Celebrated Manufactory of *CORNELIUS & BAKER,* Always on hand, comprising the Finest and most Elaborate Designs.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

Particular attention given to fitting up

HOTELS,

WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS.

IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS AND VASES FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND VERANDAHS.

COUNTRY ORDERS,

PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO.

TO THE TRADE.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS, IRON PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBING MATERIALS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS.

54 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS.

COLLINS & BLATCHFORD

MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD, And Dealers in **PIG LEAD:** AGENTS FOR *Collier White Lead and Oil* COMPANY, AND **St. Louis Shot Tower.**

A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand.

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.

COLLINS & BLATCHFORD, Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets.

Medicines, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE UNFORTUNATE'S GUIDE, GIVING directions where to obtain Medical aid ... By Doctor WM. THOMSON. ... [illegible]

DR. HUBBELL'S MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

85 RANDOLPH STREET, 85

Opposite the Revere Hotel.

TO YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS.—NERVOUS Debility and Chronic Diseases ... [illegible]

Highly Important to Females.

DR. HUBBELL, fifteen years in the practice of Medicine ... [illegible]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

Prepared by Dr. Sanford,

IS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL discovery, and is daily working cures ... [illegible]

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ... [illegible]

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Homoeopathic Pharmacy, and Bookstore,

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER AT WHOLESALE and Retail ... [illegible]

BATH TUBS—MANUFACTURED TO ... [illegible]

TOILET SETTS—MANUFACTURED TO ... [illegible]

Real Estate for Sale.

ERNST PRUSSING,

Real Estate Agent

AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

30......Clark Street—Up Stairs......30

LOTS, FARMS AND LANDS, Sold on Commission.

Taxes Paid and Rents Collected For Non-Residents.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD. UNCURRENT MONEY BOUGHT.

Particular Attention Given to Negotiating LOANS.

SIMEON DOWNING & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND LAND Registry Office, No. 2 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. ... [illegible]

A. C. Oertel,

REAL ESTATE AND BILL BROKER, ... South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. ... [illegible]

U. S. GOVERNMENT Land Locating Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING HAD MUCH practical experience in Selecting and Locating Lands in the various Land Districts in the Western States ... WARRANTS OR CASH ... WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI. ... And 40 Per Cent. Profit Guaranteed, Payable in one year.

IOWA, WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS LANDS For Sale low for Cash.

S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, 49 Clark street, Chicago.

Western Lands Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER, DESIROUS OF EMIGRATING WEST ... [illegible]

JOHN S. LITTLE.

For Sale or Rent.

WATER LOTS ON SOUTH BRANCH, near Joy's Ice Houses ... [illegible]

GATES, WARNER, CHALMERS & FRASER, Eagle Works.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company invites the attention of Agriculturists and Farmers ... [illegible]

JOHN WILSON, Land Com'r I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

PROF. HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL.

A POSITIVE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR **Rheumatism and Neuralgia,** DEAFNESS, ERYSIPELAS, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Tetter, Ringworm and SCALD HEAD, *NERVOUS AND SICK HEAD-ACHES,* CURED IN FROM 5 TO 20 MINUTES!

CORNS, PILES, TOOTH-ACHE, CHRONIC Stiff Joints, Sprains or Lameness ... CHASE INSTANTANEOUSLY!

Prices 50c, $1 and $3 per Bottle.

THIS WONDERFUL OIL ... [illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! ... [illegible]

No. 63 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. ... [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, Sextons and Undertakers, NO. 92 LA SALLE STREET.

HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and Sizes, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins ... [illegible]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—INDIA RUBBER Toys, Balls, Doll Heads ... [illegible]

PICKLES AND CATSUPS—THE MOST complete assortment in Chicago ... J. Q. HOYT & CO.

DAVIS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES, at SARGENT & ILSLEY'S ... [illegible]

50 TCS. NEW RICE FOR SALE BY REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

THERMOMETERS—GREAT VARIETY, just received ... PENTON, FISHER & CO. ... [illegible]

MENEELEY BELLS.—CHURCH, FACTORY and School House Bells ... [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... [illegible]

Railroads.

Going East.

Mich. Southern & Nor. Ind. R. R.

1857......WINTER ARRANGEMENT......1858

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO, AS FOLLOWS: [redacted] ... [illegible]

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen. Western Ag't.

1857 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1858

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL

And Great Western Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE MICHIGAN CENTRAL Depot, Chicago: [illegible]

R. N. RICE, Sup't.

H. J. SPAULDING, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONnecting the Atlantic cities with Western ... [redacted] ... [illegible]

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH. ... [illegible]

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA. [redacted] ... [illegible]

THOS. MOORE, Agent.

Reduced Rates.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. LINE. [redacted] ... [illegible]

JAMES W. MUSSON, Freight Agent.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago RAILROAD.

THIS NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE, NOW open to New York, Boston, Pittsburg ... [redacted] ... [illegible]

Making One Grand, Unbroken Railroad Line BETWEEN CHICAGO AND THE EAST.

Fare as Low as Any Other Route.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, ON VAN BUREN STREET, DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:

6:00, A. M. Sundays excepted.	**8:45, P. M.** Saturdays excepted.

With but one Change of Cars to Pittsburgh.

Checking Baggage Through ... [illegible]

JOHN J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

JAMES W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.

Going West.

Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Line.

Composed of the Chicago & Rock Island and Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.

1857...WINTER ARRANGEMENT...1858

FOR IOWA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

No change of Cars between Chicago and Iowa City.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM CHICAGO to Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Columbus City, and Fort des Moines. [redacted]

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY, from Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman sts., as follows:

9.00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays Excepted.)—For Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

8.30 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)—For Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

... [illegible]

J. F. TRACY, Sup't.

Great Western Mail Route.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 6, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave Wells Street Depot, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: [redacted]

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

... [illegible]

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

Forwarding &c.

1857.

S. S. BALL & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, SALT, WATER LIME, PLASTER, &c. &c.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Agents and Proprietors of Ball's line of Steamers ON GRAND RIVER.

... [illegible]

Railroads.

Going Southwest.

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—OCT. 26, 1857.

AIR-LINE ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS ... [redacted] ... [illegible]

From Chicago to St. Louis, 12 Hours.

CONNECTIONS:

AT CHICAGO—With all the great Eastern and Northern Routes. ... [illegible]

A. H. MOORE, Sup't.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME ... [redacted] ... [illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

Going South.

Illinois Central Railroad.

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON, LEAVENWORTH City, Kansas City, Terre Haute, Evansville ... [illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent.

Illinois Central Railroad.

HYDE PARK SPECIAL TRAIN

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 23, THE Hyde Park Train will run as follows ... [illegible]

JAMES C. CLARKE, Master Trans.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY $7

New Albany and Salem Railroad,

FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON and Frankfort, Kentucky. [redacted] ... [illegible]

Only one change of Cars between Chicago and New Albany ... [illegible]

JOHN B. ANDERSON, Sup't.

Burlington and Missouri River R. R.

IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS ... [redacted] ... [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. ... [illegible]

WM. H. BACKUS, Superintendent.

Going North.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE STATION, corner of West Water and Cook Streets ... [redacted] ... [illegible]

WALTER S. JOHNSON, Sup't.

Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R'd

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857, Trains will leave Chicago ... [redacted] ... [illegible]

SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH TICK ... [illegible]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES—FOR sale by SAWYER, PAGE & CO.

500 BOXES STAR CANDLES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. GROCERS' SYRUP ... [illegible]

FLESH BRUSHES AND STRAPS. J. H. REED & CO.

Insurance.

JNO. B. ACKLEY & CO.,

LIFE, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY,

Office No. 4 Masonic Temple,

CHICAGO......ILLINOIS

... [illegible]

CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital......$2,500,000

JAMES GOODWIN, President. | GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

Jno. B. Ackley, Agent,

Office No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS' UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Cash Capital......$200,000

Surplus......$37,000

J. E. CAUFIELD, Secretary. | C. M. SHIPMAN, President.

This Company having complied with the Insurance Law of Illinois, takes Risks on Dwellings, Furniture, Buildings, Goods, Produce, and all kinds of Insurable Property in Chicago and vicinity.

J. B. ACKLEY, Agent. Office No. 4 Masonic Temple.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSURANCE CO., OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Fire and Marine.)

Capital......

DIRECTORS: ... [illegible]

HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, President.

E. P. WARD, Agent.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

... [illegible]

HOWARD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Capital......$500,000

Surplus Capital......$85,791 57

$585,791.57.

... [illegible]

ELLSWORTH & WADSWORTH, Agents.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE RISKS TAKEN AT CURRENT RATES. None but RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES represented.

... [illegible]

V. F. PHILIPS, Agent.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT Life Insurance Company,

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND SAFEST Companies in the country ...

Nett Surplus Capital of $2,500,000.

INSURANCE OF LIVES. ... [illegible]

CYRUS BENTLEY, Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL......$10,000,000. ... [illegible]

JOHN H. KINZIE, Agent.

Statement of the Condition OF THE **PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO,** ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1857.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC Accounts of the State of Illinois ... [illegible]

NAME AND LOCATION. ... [illegible]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, County of Providence. ... [illegible]

SULLIVAN DORR, President.

HENRY MARTIN, Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 15th, 1858. ... [illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Insurance Office of W. B. Lounsbury, ... [illegible]

75 ... CROP N. O. SUGAR. ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Wood & Coal.

WOOD! WOOD!!

BEST QUALITY

Seasoned Beech and Maple Wood,

At $5 per Cord.

Also, Choice Screened Erie and Briar Hill Coal,

At $7 per ton, delivered.

HALE & CO., North Wells St., near Bridge.

Sheffield Coal.

DAILY ARRIVAL OF 100 TONS.—THIS coal will compare favorably with the best coals in the market. ... [illegible]

Coal and Wood.

BRIAR HILL, ERIE, LACKAWANA, ... [illegible]

South Side Wood and Coal Agency, 214 CLARK ST., CORNER ADAMS. ISAAC COALE, Agent.

BENJAMIN ACKLEY,

DEALER IN COAL AND WOOD,

West Water Street,

BETWEEN RANDOLPH AND WASHINGTON STS. [Office on the Dock.]

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING EXPENDED over FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ... [illegible]

Screened and Dry Coal,

Delivered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. ... [illegible]

LEHIGH, LACKAWANA, ... BRIAR HILL, ERIE, CHIPPEWA, AND NEWCASTLE ...

Wood of all kinds ... [illegible]

B. ACKLEY.

Hardware, Machinery &c

Excelsior Iron Works,

MASON, McARTHUR & CO, MANUFACTURERS OF **All Kinds of Steam Boilers,** GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON, AND HOUSE WORK ... [illegible]

P. W. Gates, ... Chalmers & Fraser,

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD CARS, Portable and Stationary **Steam Engines and Boilers,** ... **Engine and Hand Lathes,** ... EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL. ... [illegible]

THOMAS GEORGE & CO., AT THEIR OLD STAND 201......LAKE STREET......

MANUFACTURE **All Kinds of Tinware, Sheet Iron And Copper Ware,** AND DEAL IN STOVES, FURNACES, COOKING RANGES, Plain, Planished, Stamped, Japanned Tinware, ROUGH AND FINISHED BRASS WORK ... **Tinner's Machines and Tools.** ALL AT LOW PRICES.

American Genius Triumphant!

ATWATER'S

$15 Sewing Machine,

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT the New York State Fair ... [illegible]

Harvey Block, cor. Main & Swan sts., BUFFALO, ... [illegible]

CHICAGO STEAM AND GAS PIPE WORKS. Office, 232 Lake Street.

Walworth, Hubbard & Co.,

GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to Warming and Ventilating Buildings ... [illegible]

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES. ... [illegible]

FRESH LOBSTERS FROM THE SEA SHORE ... [illegible]

FINE FRENCH POMADES & HAIR OILS ... J. H. REED & CO.

BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, ALCOHOL ... [illegible]

100 DOZ LADIES' PATENT ... [illegible]

GLYCERINE AND HONEY ... [illegible]